

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF
NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE

**SCHOLASTIC YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893,
AND FROM JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894**



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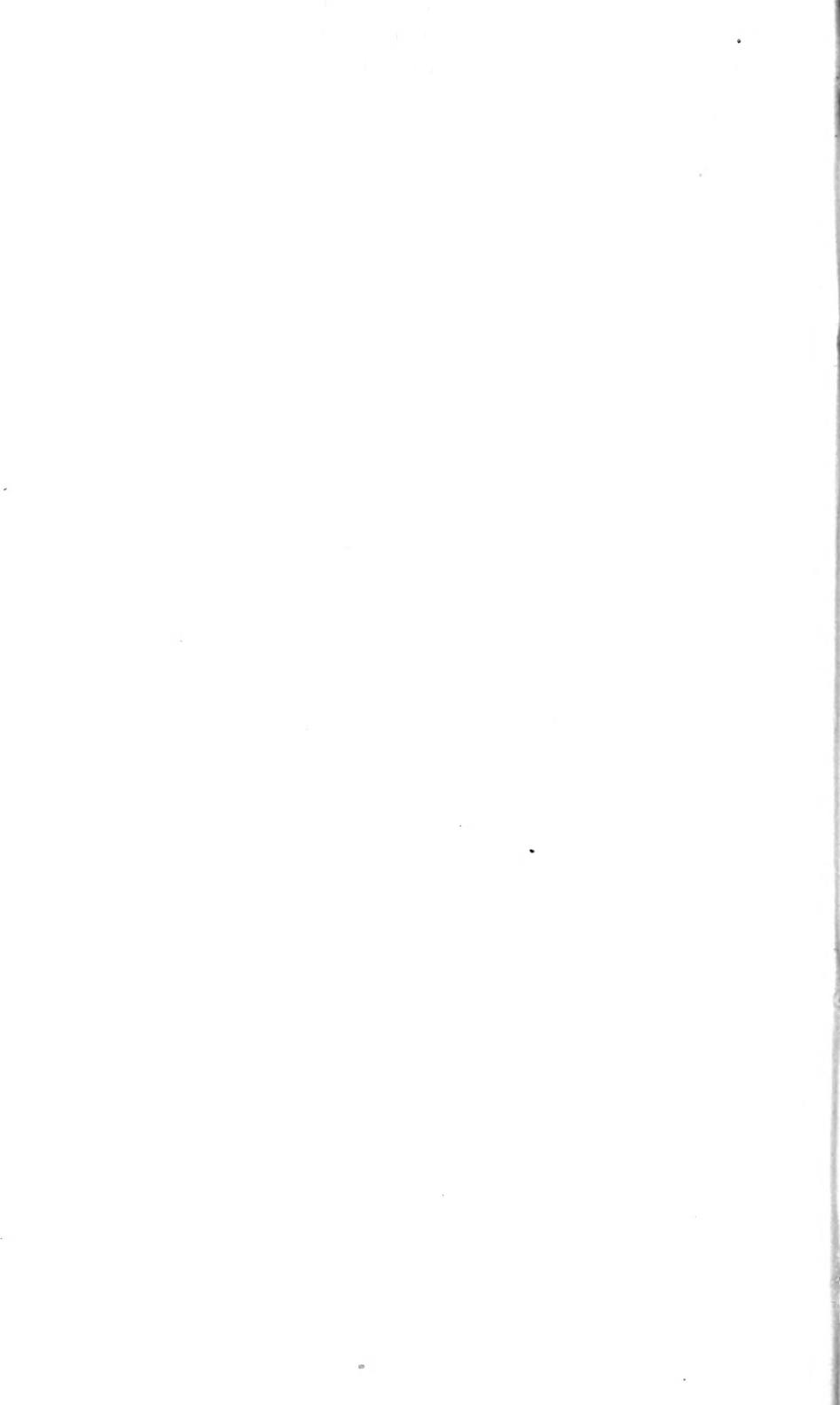
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OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
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OF
NORTH CAROLINA
FOR THE
SCHOLASTIC YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893, AND
FROM JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

MADE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1895.

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OFFICE OF
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1, 1895.

To His Excellency ELIAS CARR,

Governor of North Carolina.

SIR—In compliance with Section 7, Article 3 of our State Constitution, and with Section 2540 of the Code of North Carolina, I submit to you my report for the two scholastic years from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, and from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, with such general remarks and special recommendations as I have seen proper to make in reference to our public school system, and with it the report of the Normal and Industrial School for White Women, at Greensboro.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
FOR THE
SCHOLASTIC YEARS 1892-93 AND 1893-94.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND
REMARKS.

Section 2540 of the Code of North Carolina makes it the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction "to recommend such improvement in the school law as may occur to him."

In the discharge of this duty I make the following formal recommendations:

First. I recommend the levy of more taxes direct by the Legislature for the support of the free public schools.

Section 3 of Article 9 of the Constitution commands that one or more public schools in each school district shall be maintained at least *four* months in every year. The total receipts as reported by the County Treasurers for schools for the school year 1893-'94 were \$777,079.29. This sum, as shown by the reports of the County Superintendents, gave for the same year a fraction less than thirteen weeks. This falls short of four months by over sixteen days. A calculation will show that the sum of \$12,500 is required for *one* day. Multiply by sixteen and we have \$200,000 needed to carry the schools to eighty days at the present rate of paying teachers, which is less than an average of \$25 per month. The value of the real and personal property of the State is \$262,927,119.87. One cent on the \$100 valuation

will give \$26,292.71. From this we see that seven and three-fifth cents on the \$100 would be necessary, in addition to sixteen cents, the present rate. This would make a total of twenty-three and three-fifth cents on the \$100. The Legislature ought to reach the four months' schools as required by the Constitution, if possible. It ought not to stop short of twenty-two cents on the \$100 for schools.

It must be constantly borne in mind that an efficient system of public schools which will reach and give to every child an elementary education, such as the studies prescribed by law for our public schools indicate as our purpose, is an expensive institution. We have played with this important subject quite long enough. We ought to take hold of it with a determination to accomplish it, certainly to the requirements of our Constitution.

Second. I recommend that Section 2654 of The Code, as amended by Section 44, Chapter 199, Laws of 1889, be amended in such way as will make it easier to have an election in each township, city or town on the question of local taxes for schools, and I recommend further, that Section 2655 of The Code be amended in such way as to increase the rate of local taxes for public schools. The maximum of one-tenth of one per cent. ought to be at least doubled.

The greatest defect in our school system, as at present constituted, lies just here. An examination of the various systems of the States and Territories of this Union has convinced me that those systems having this provision as a general statute have been brought to their present state of efficiency largely by this feature in their laws; and that those systems having this feature are, other things being equal, much more efficient than those without this feature. Much the larger part of the money spent for schools in New England and the Middle States, and in the States of the West and Northwest, is raised by local taxes levied by a vote of the people in the townships and towns as units for taxation for local school purposes. The supplement by

local taxation is many times larger than the general fund for school purposes. These local taxes are raised thus because it is made easy by law for the people of each town or township to come together and vote as a community for school taxes for the benefit of the whole people of the community so voting.

Let us follow their example. The need is a pressing need, and the end to be attained is worthy of our best efforts and greatest sacrifices.

I have submitted our present school law to the criticism of some of the most experienced and successful public school officers at the head of the most successful school systems. From these there is one opinion on this point. "The great need of your system is the 'local option school tax feature.'" This will bring the public schools home to the people in their local ideas and preferences. Each town and township voting the special tax will have better schools than those adjoining. This will lead to inquiry as to why this is so. Every citizen having the benefits of the better schools will have the answer ready. Thus we will have here and there centres of influence giving light and information on the best way to have good schools, and the schools will be there to give the best of all evidence on the subject—the work done. Who can estimate the influence in this direction of the graded schools already established in many of our cities and towns under special acts. To convince the citizens of one town of the great advantages of these schools, and to put them to work for such schools at their own homes, we have only to invite them to come and see. They go home saying, we will go and do likewise. What is true of these schools will also be true of every school for which a special tax is voted, whether in town or country.

A proper spirit of rivalry will also spring up between schools, each school striving to surpass its neighbor in character of work done, number enrolled, average attendance

and methods of progress. The enemies of public schools will continually decrease in numbers, and first-class public schools will take the place of inefficient public and private schools. Teachers will find constant and permanent employment as teachers, and we shall have our schools supplied largely by professional teachers, devoting all their time and energies to the work of the school-room, instead of by accidental teachers, who make teaching a stepping-stone to some other calling. The people will pay the taxes more willingly because the money is to be devoted to the *home* schools, and the blessings of good schools will be brought to the home of each taxpayer.

I urge this matter upon the special consideration of the members of the Legislature, because I know it to be a matter of vital importance to us. The spirit of our people is now in sympathy with the public schools, and with wise and steady progress in school work. The time is opportune and the people demand it, because they are realizing, now as never before, the necessity of putting a good school in the reach of every citizen's home and children.

Third. Chapter 200 of the Laws of 1889 appropriated \$4,000 for Teachers' Institute work in the State. Chapter 139, Laws of 1891, turned this appropriation to the support of the Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro. That is a good work for the State and for the schools and cause of general education in the State.

The Institute work needs to be done now, and will continue to be a pressing need if we are to have our teachers in the public schools to be live, wide-awake, progressive teachers, earning in good work done the money they receive for teaching.

We ought to have a Teachers' Institute, conducted by a first-class teacher and wise trainer of teachers, in each county each year. This will bring opportunities to teachers of the public schools which they cannot have elsewhere, for the simple reason that the larger number of them cannot

go from the home county to seek opportunities. I recommend that the Legislature supply this need by an appropriation sufficient to meet it. This can be done by amending section 1, chapter 200, Laws of 1889. The fund there appropriated was taken from the "summer Normals" held in former years. These were called "Normals," but were Institutes of three or four weeks duration held at a few places. Carry the Institute to each county, and require the teachers to attend and improve themselves or be dropped from the roll of teachers in the public schools.

Fourth. I recommend that the school *system* in other respects be left intact as it now exists. It is as good as the systems of most other States, if the recommendations in reference to increase of funds for school purposes by general and local taxation be carried into effect by the Legislature. Put money enough into the system to support it (and it is more cheaply conducted than the larger number of school systems in this country), and it will compare favorably with the best.

Let no violent changes be made in the interest of a false economy. We must have supervision, and to have this well done we must have paid Supervisors. No "cheap-john" school system has ever amounted to anything, and in the very nature of school work no such system can ever grow into anything useful in training citizens for a free country controlled by a free, independent and noble people.

This most important interest of our people is in the hands of the people's representatives. Let them deal with it as wise men, intrusted with no more important interest in the wide domain of legislative statesmanship than this question of public education.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

I incorporate in this report the report of the Board of Directors of the Normal and Industrial School for White Women, at Greensboro, N. C., which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORMAL
AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FROM OCTOBER 1ST,
1892, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894.

Hon. ELIAS CARR, Governor of North Carolina.

DEAR SIR—Section 3 of Chapter 139, Laws of 1891, makes it the duty of the Board of Directors of the Normal and Industrial School to submit to the Governor, biennially, before the meeting of each General Assembly, a report of the operations of the institution.

In compliance with this provision of the statute, we respectfully submit our biennial report, showing the operations of the Normal and Industrial School during the first two years of its existence, from October 1st, 1892, to September 30th, 1894.

By reference to the act creating the institution, it will appear, from the fifth section thereof, that the Normal and Industrial School was established for the purpose of (1) "giving to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching, (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness."

In the management of the institution, the Board of Directors have endeavored to keep constantly in view this purpose, and to observe as far as possible the legislative intent in creating the school.

We transmit herewith, and as a part of this report, the report of Charles D. McIver, President of the institution, and with his report a financial statement by E. J. Forney, Treasurer and Bursar. The statement of Mr. Forney of the financial condition of the institution was made by him after a careful and thorough examination of his books and vouchers by the Auditing Committee appointed by the Board of Directors. The following gentlemen compose said committee: M. C. S. Noble of Wilmington, B. F. Aycock of Wayne County, and J. M. Spainhour of Caldwell County.

The President's report will indicate the scope of the institution and the character of the work it is accomplishing, and the Treasurer's statement will show its financial condition.

We beg to call your Excellency's attention to the fact shown by the President's report, that the patronage of the institution has not been local in its character, but that representatives from nearly every county in the State have shared its privileges and benefits.

It is deemed proper to state in this connection that our accommodations are inadequate to meet the requests for admission into the Normal and Industrial School, coming from young women in every section of our State. We cannot, with the means at our command at present, increase the capacity of the institution to a point commensurate with the demands made upon it.

The great increase in patronage over that of the first year shows that the work of the institution is appreciated, and is responsive to the demands of the times.

It is a matter of regret that since the beginning of the third scholastic year, the Board of Directors have been informed by Hon. J. L. M. Curry, General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund, that on account of the reduced amount of said fund at his command, North Carolina's apportionment therefrom must be smaller than heretofore. During the scholastic year 1894-'95, the Normal and Industrial School can expect only \$1,750 from the Peabody Fund. This is \$1,250 less than we received from that fund last year. Dr. Curry says: "I am compelled, most reluctantly and sorrowfully, to reduce the appropriation for your State."

It is gratifying to note Dr. Curry's estimate of the institution and its management, as is evidenced by the following language contained in his report to the Trustees of the Peabody Fund, at their meeting in New York City, Oct. 4, 1894:

"Having been largely instrumental in the establishment of 'The State Normal and Industrial School' at Greensboro, the Trustees (of Peabody Fund) must feel the liveliest satisfaction at its great success under its present prudent and able management."

The General Assembly of 1893 passed an act, Chapter 182, Public Laws of 1893, the second section of which act is as follows:

"That for the purpose of discharging the indebtedness of the Normal and Industrial School, there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated the annual sum of forty-five hundred dollars for two years; and further, that the State Board of Education be and it is hereby directed to invest nine thousand (\$9,000) dollars of the North Carolina State bonds of the educational fund in the State Treasury in payment of the mortgage debt due to R. S. Pullen and R. T. Gray, for the property purchased from them by the Normal and Industrial School, and the said property shall be conveyed to the State Board of Education, to be held by it in trust: first, to secure the annual payment by said school of four per centum interest on nine thousand (\$9,000) dollars to the State Treasurer for the general educational fund; and, second, to reconvey said property to said school upon its repaying the said sum of nine thousand dollars advanced as aforesaid from the educational fund."

Under this section we drew the forty-five hundred (\$4,500) dollars appropriated for each of the years 1893 and 1894, \$9,000, and applied the same to the payment of the indebtedness, as per the act of Assembly.

We also received the nine thousand dollars in North Carolina four per cent. bonds of the educational fund, invested by the State Board of Education as per the provisions of the above-quoted section, and paid the mortgage debt to R. S. Pullen and R. T. Gray for the property purchased from them by the Normal and Industrial School. The said property has been conveyed to the State Board of Education, to be held by said Board in trust, according to the conditions prescribed in the last clause of the said section quoted. We have paid the four per cent. interest on said investment by the State Board of Education to the Treasurer of the said Board for the benefit of the educational fund of State.

The deed to the State Board of Education for said property was executed by John C. Scarborough, President, and E. McK. Goodwin, Secretary, of the Board of Directors of the Normal and Industrial School, by order of the Board of Directors, on the 1st day of March, 1893.

We provided, under the supervision of the chairman of the Board of Directors, for the male members of the Faculty to hold County Teachers' Institutes, under the provisions of section 6 of Chapter 139, Laws of 1891. The chairman informs us that a more detailed statement of this Institute work will appear in his biennial report to the General Assembly of 1895.

In concluding this report, we beg to assure your Excellency that you will always be a welcome visitor at the Institution.

We trust that the General Assembly of 1895 will do us the honor to appoint a committee to visit the institution for the purpose of examining the buildings, their equipment, and the work now being done by the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, *President*,
J. M. SPAINHOUR, *Secretary*,
M. C. S. NOBLE,
E. McK. GOODWIN,
R. H. STANCELL
B. F. AYCOCK,
S. M. FINGER,
R. D. GILMER,
H. G. CHATHAM,
W. P. SHAW.*

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 14, 1894.

Board of Directors.

* When this report was prepared, W. P. Shaw was absent on account of sickness.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the Normal and Industrial School.

At your request I have prepared the following statement of the general operations of the Normal and Industrial School for the past two years, ending September 30, 1894.

The act establishing the Normal and Industrial School was passed by the General Assembly of 1891, and in October, 1892, the doors of the institution were opened for the reception of students.

The purpose for which the institution was created is stated in section 5 of the act establishing it, which is as follows:

"SEC. 5. The objects of the institution shall be (1) to give to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. Tuition shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the board of directors."

A Normal College and an Industrial School combined into one institution requires a course of study embracing a wide range, a large number of instructors and recitation rooms, and varied equipment.

Keeping constantly in view the requirements of the charter "to give to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching," and to give them instruction in "such industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness," the authorities of the institution adopted a course of study embracing—

1. A Normal Department.
2. A Commercial Department.
3. A Domestic Science Department.

The object of the Normal Department is to give, first, the scholarship necessary to good teaching, when this has not been acquired elsewhere; and, second, knowledge of the history of education and great educational movements, acquaintance with ancient and modern theories and practices in education, together with training, including observation and actual practice, in right methods of teaching.

The Commercial Department includes stenography, typewriting, telegraphy and bookkeeping.

The Domestic Science Department includes, sewing, cutting and fitting, and combining colors; cooking, preparing food for the sick; and general household economics.

Students who desire to study only one department, and who are prepared to do the work in that department, can give their entire attention to it. From the beginning there have been a number of students who have done this, but a large majority have preferred to take work in more than one department. The board of directors and Faculty have, therefore, after careful study and consideration, adopted the following

three courses of study, the completion of any one of which entitles the student to a diploma of graduation:

COURSES OF STUDY.

COURSE I.

Regular Course.

FRESHMAN.	No. Recitations a week.	SOPHOMORE.	No. Recitations a week.
Algebra	5	Plane Geometry	4
English	3	English	3
General and English History	3	Latin	4
Latin	5	Modern Language	3
Physical Geography and Botany	3	Chemistry	5
Drawing	12	Psychology	3
Vocal Music	12	Drawing	12
Physical Culture	12	Vocal Music	1
		Physical Culture	12
JUNIOR.		SENIOR.	
Solid Geom. and Plane Trig.	3	Spherical Trig. and Arith.	3
English	3	English	3
Latin	4	History	3
Modern Language	3	Latin or Modern Language	3
Physics	4	Geology or Zoology	4
Physiology	3	Methods and Practice	7
History of Education	4		
Physical Culture	2		

COURSE II.

Allowing Special Attention to Domestic Science.

FRESHMAN.	No. Recitations a week.	SOPHOMORE.	No. Recitations a week.
Algebra	5	Plane Geometry	4
English	3	English	3
General and English History	3	Latin	4
Latin	5	*Cutting and Fitting	2
Physical Geography and Botany	3	Chemistry	5
* Sewing	12	Psychology	3
Vocal Music	12	Drawing (first year)	12
Physical Culture	12	Vocal Music	1
		Physical Culture	2
* Instead of one year of drawing.		* Instead of one year of modern language.	

COURSE II.—*Continued.*

JUNIOR.	No. Recitations a week.	SENIOR.	No. Recitations a week.
Solid Geom. and Plane Trig.	3	Spherical Trig. and Arith.	3
English	3	English	3
Latin	4	History	3
*Cooking	3	Latin	3
Physics	4	Geology and Zoology	4
Physiology	3	Methods and Practice	7
History of Education	4	*Household Economics	1
Physical Culture	2		
*Instead of one year of modern language.		*Additional.	

COURSE III.

Allowing Special Attention to Commercial Department.

FRESHMAN.	No. Recitations a week.	SOPHOMORE.	No. Recitations a week.
Algebra	5	Plane Geometry	4
English	3	English	3
General and English History	3	Latin	4
Latin	5	Modern Language	3
Physical Geography and Botany ..	3	Chemistry	5
Drawing	12	Psychology	3
Vocal Music	12	*Bookkeeping	2
Physical Culture	2	Vocal Music	1
		Physical Culture	2
		*Instead of 2d year drawing.	
JUNIOR.		SENIOR.	
English	3	English	3
Latin	4	History	3
Modern Language	3	Latin or Modern Language	3
*Shorthand	5	*Shorthand	5
Physiology	3	Typewriting	2½
History of Education	4	Methods and Practice	7
Physical Culture	2		
*Instead of physics and junior mathematics.		*Instead of senior science and senior mathematics.	

It will be noticed that this course of study connects with the course prescribed by the school law for the public schools of the State. Nothing is required for admission to the institution which is not taught in the public schools, because to make the requirements for scholarship higher than that would exclude from the advantages of the institution altogether a large class of ambitious young women who have very few educational opportunities except those offered by the public schools. Of course those whose scholarship will justify it can enter sophomore, junior, or senior classes.

All students who are working in one of the regular courses (and this embraces at least nine-tenths of the enrollment), are required to take work in the Pedagogics Department above the freshman year; and even in the freshman year drawing and vocal music are given with a view to helping teachers use these branches in the schools which they will teach, and special work is given by different members of the Faculty in methods of teaching arithmetic, English, and geography. For students who can remain only one year and expect to teach, a special course in methods is given, if their general scholarship is sufficient to allow them to take it. Each candidate for a diploma or certificate is required to spend a portion of her last year in the Practice and Observation School, where the theories of the department of Pedagogics are tested and illustrated, so far as it is practicable for this to be done.

More room is needed for the Practice and Observation School, and it is hoped that within a year some arrangement can be made with the Greensboro schoolboard by which we can have a new public school near the institution which can be used for a practice school by our student-teachers.

The average number of students doing work in the Domestic Science Department during the two years was 180, while the average number devoting themselves to the Commercial Course was about 50.

Unless there is some special reason why it should be done, no student is excused from taking physical culture, vocal music, and drawing, which last is both a normal and an industrial study.

During the past two years diplomas have been granted to eighteen young women, who are the only graduates of the institution at this time. Special certificates in the Normal Department have been granted to twenty others who had completed the freshman and sophomore courses creditably, and had taken a special additional course in the Department of Pedagogics. Certificates have also been given to ten students of the shorthand course, certifying to the fact that they could write from 80 to 120 words a minute. Most of these students have found no difficulty in securing good positions to teach, or in business offices. What is true of those holding diplomas and certificates of the institution, is also true, in a measure, of a large number who were compelled to leave the institution before completing any prescribed course.

The enrollment of students during the first year was	223
The enrollment of students during the second year was	391
The number of matriculates, that is, the number of individuals who entered as students during the two years, was	486
The number of matriculates for the first three years will be about	700

Of the 223 students enrolled the first year, the names of more than sixty will appear on the catalogue of this, our third year; more than ninety have taught since they left the institution; a few have been unable to secure positions; and more than fifty were under no obligation to teach, as they paid the regular charges for tuition. I have not full information as to how many of those who left us at the end of the second year, last May, have become teachers; but it is known that of the 486 young women who matriculated during the first two years, at least 150 have become teachers. About 200 of them are still students of the institution.

PATRONAGE.

The patronage of the Normal and Industrial School from the day it opened to the present time has been all that its best friends could have expected it to be. By this I refer not merely to numbers, but especially to the representative character of the patronage. It is thoroughly North Carolinian, and includes young women from all sections of the State and of all grades of previous educational opportunity. Among them are graduates of our leading institutions for girls; graduates from our graded schools; those who have been prepared by their local private academies; and many others whose educational opportunities have been only those afforded by public schools throughout the State. The majority, according to their own statements, came because the Normal and Industrial School is the only institution offering what they desired within their financial reach. This class almost invariably take the obligation to teach, and claim free tuition under the provisions of the act establishing the institution. Another class came because they wanted to prepare for teaching or industrial pursuits, and preferred an institution whose *main purpose* is to give such preparation, and where the general surroundings are in harmony with their purposes. Others still, who belong to neither of these classes, but who believe in thoroughness in the essentials of education, and who think it wise to be prepared to earn their living, should it ever become necessary, were attracted because of the emphasis the Normal and Industrial School places upon the practical side of education. This last class of students have generally paid tuition and have not taken the obligation to become teachers.

The students are, as a rule, mature young women, thoughtful and industrious, and anxious to improve every opportunity. To be admitted to the institution, applicants must be as old as sixteen years, counting the nearest birthday. When there are special reasons for admitting a

student who is only fifteen, the Board of Directors allows it to be done; but exceptions were made during the first two years in only eight cases, and the average age of students was between nineteen and twenty years.

I feel that I ought to call your attention to the fact that the students themselves are supporting, or aiding in the support, of six or eight young women in the institution. Each of the two literary societies, the Cornelian and Adelpian, support one student, and a number of young women who have worked their way through the institution, and who are now teaching, are sending back small annual contributions to a general fund with which others are helped.

While this is not to be a report of the operations of the institution since October, the beginning of our present fiscal and scholastic year, yet I think it is proper to say that our enrollment now is only slightly larger than it was last year. We have reached the limit of our recitation-room capacity. Nearly every recitation-room is now used by two teachers or more during the day, part of the teaching work beginning at 8:15 A. M., and a part of it being done as late as 5:30 P. M. While the Board found it necessary, on this account, to limit the number of students, yet a larger number of counties is represented than heretofore.

There are now only eight counties of the ninety-six in the State that have had no representative at the Normal and Industrial School.

The following interesting and suggestive table of statistics, obtained from the students themselves when they entered the institution, shows the character of the patronage and its wide range as to locality, class and previous educational opportunities :

YEAR 1892-'93.	YEAR 1893-'94.
223 Number of students enrolled.....	391
19 $\frac{2}{3}$ Average age of students.....	19 $\frac{2}{3}$
70 Number of counties represented.....	77
14 ... Number of graduates of other institutions for women...	24
8 Number of graduates of public high schools.....	18
80 Number who have taught.....	104
95 Number who defrayed their own expenses.....	127
53 Number whose fathers are not living.....	97
83 Number whose fathers are farmers.....	153
16 Number whose fathers are merchants.....	26
9 Number whose fathers are bookkeepers.....	7
8 Number whose fathers are clergymen.....	7
8 Number whose fathers are physicians.....	16
5 Number whose fathers are teachers.....	6
5 Number whose fathers are lawyers.....	11
..... Number whose fathers are lumber dealers.....	8

YEAR 1892-'93.

YEAR 1893-'94.

.....	Number whose fathers are liverymen	1
2	Number whose fathers are drummers	5
.....	Number whose fathers are auctioneers.....	1
.....	Number whose fathers are manufacturers	4
2	Number whose fathers are millers .....	.....
4	Number whose fathers are mechanics	5
2	Number whose fathers are engineers.....	3
2	Number whose fathers are tobacconists.....	3
2	Number whose fathers are railroad agents.....	7
2	Number whose fathers are hotel proprietors	3
2	Number whose fathers are insurance agents	4
1	Number whose fathers are bankers.....	1
2	Number whose fathers have retired from business	6
15	Number whose fathers are engaged in miscellaneous business	17
	Number educated, partially or entirely, in public schools	317
	Number who, according to their own statement, would not have attended any North Carolina College if they had not become students of the Normal and Industrial School	246

THESE FIGURES SHOW :

1. That 32 per cent., or nearly one-third, of the students of the past year defrayed their own expenses, with borrowed money or with their own earnings, and without help from parents.

2. That 63 per cent., or nearly two-thirds, would have attended no other North Carolina college if they had not become students of the Normal and Industrial School.

3. That 317 students, or 81 per cent., received their preparation partially or entirely in the public schools.

BOARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

Board in the dormitories has been furnished within the limit made by law, that is, \$8 a month. The cost of board during the first year was \$7.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ a month, and during the second year \$7.93 $\frac{1}{4}$. There are a number of families living near the institution, the distance ranging from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile, where board is furnished at from \$9 to \$12 a month, the usual rate being \$10 or \$10.50. During the first year the institution enrolled, besides local students, more than sixty who boarded in private families; during the second year more than one hundred.

While under the same general management, the boarding arrangement for the students is kept entirely separate from the regular work of the institution, there being no dormitory rooms in the main school-building. No part of the State appropriations and revenues of the

institution proper, derived from other sources, can be used for boarding expenses, nor is the institution allowed by law to make any profit on the board furnished. There are three dormitory buildings under the general care of a lady Principal, assisted by two other members of the Faculty.

The institution employs as a member of its Faculty a woman physician, who teaches physiology, and who is the resident physician, both for the students in the dormitories and for those who board in private families, including the local patronage. While the health of the students has been excellent as a rule, I desire to urge the necessity of a good infirmary, separate from all other buildings. This is needed both to promote the comfort of our patients, and for protection against epidemics, and panics caused by the fear of epidemics. It would also lighten the work of the physician, and prevent the necessity of her leaving the premises at night to attend any cases of severe illness which might occur in private boarding-houses.

I wish to call your attention to another urgent need. Our dining-room will accommodate only one-half of our dormitory students at once, and ought to be enlarged as soon as it is possible for the Board of Directors to find the funds with which to enlarge it. The dormitories will now accommodate two hundred and seventy boarders.

As you are already aware, the porches which were a part of the original design for the main dormitory building have never been added, on account of our lack of funds.

FINANCES.

For your information on financial matters. I refer you to the statement of the Bursar and Treasurer, showing the receipts and disbursements of the institution for the period of two years, ending September 30, 1894. You will observe that the disbursements exceed the receipts \$1,262.82, which amount was overdrawn at the bank a few days before October 1st. This was made necessary, partly, by the fact that the revenue derived from the book rent for two years was not sufficient to pay for the books and recitation apparatus necessary to carry on the work of the institution. Book rents for the third year did not come in until after October 1, and they have been used since then to balance the overdrawn account, as well as to pay for the comparatively small addition of books the third year.

Moreover, it was thought by the Executive Committee that additional recitation room was necessary, and it was decided to extend the wooden dormitory so as to make four recitation-rooms on the lower floor, and so that the second floor could be used to accommodate twenty additional tuition-paying students, thus bringing in an annual revenue of \$800. This will pay very soon for the expense of the additional build-

ing, furniture, etc., though the first year's receipts will not be equal to the expense.

A part of this expense of building was incurred last summer, and had to be paid out of last year's funds. The rest of the expense has been met since October 1 with this year's revenues, and the institution owes no debts now which it cannot pay when they shall fall due.

With the present annual appropriation and probable receipts we can pay our expenses for the present year, and have no indebtedness October 1, 1895.

It will not be possible, however, to do more than this. The dining-room must remain unenlarged, and the porches, the infirmary and a school-building for the Practice and Observation School, which is one of our greatest needs, must remain unbuilt. Nor can there be any material addition to our library.

I feel that I should refer to the need of a larger gymnasium, but will not dwell upon it at this time.

I believe that it would be wise for the Board of Directors to present these needs to the Governor in their report, calling attention to the fact that the State has not been called upon to buy the land or erect the buildings for the Normal and Industrial School; that the land belonging to the institution was a donation to the State from private individuals; that the brick buildings were erected and completed chiefly with the money voted by the town of Greensboro, and by tuition fees from the students; that the wooden dormitories are leased, one from the State Board of Education and the other from a private individual, the rent for both being paid with receipts from students' fees; and that, notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Directors have used all their resources to make the accommodations as ample as possible, yet it is impossible to receive many applicants who desire to be admitted to the institution.

The Normal and Industrial School belongs to the people of the State. There is ample evidence that it has won their appreciation, and that there was a genuine demand and need for the institution. I do not doubt that the representatives of the people will carefully consider its needs, and that they will do whatever seems proper and possible to promote its welfare.

Before concluding this report, I should like to express my high estimate of the work done by the Faculty whom you have associated with me, and also to thank the Board of Directors for its uniform courtesy and consideration.

CHARLES D. McIVER,
President.

December 14, 1894.

TREASURER AND BURSAR'S REPORT.

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
GREENSBORO, N. C., December 12, 1894.

To the Board of Directors.

GENTLEMEN—As Treasurer of the Board of Directors, and Bursar of the Institution, I beg to make the following statement of the moneys received and disbursed for the two fiscal years beginning October 1st, 1892, and ending September 30th, 1894 :

RECEIPTS FOR THE TWO YEARS.

1892.	Balance on last quarter of State appropriation through President of Board of Directors ..	\$ 598 69	
1893.	Balance on first semi-annual State appropriation	4,769 34	
1893.	Second semi-annual State appropriation....	6,250 00	
1894.	First semi-annual State appropriation.....	6,250 00	
1894.	Second semi-annual State appropriation....	6,250 00	
		<hr/>	\$24,118 03
1893.	Special appropriation to pay indebtedness for hot-water heating system, Thomas Woodroffe contractor, etc.....	\$4,500 00	
1894.	Special appropriation to pay indebtedness for hot-water heating system, Thomas Woodroffe contractor, etc.....	4,500 00	
		<hr/>	9,000 00
1892-93.	Peabody Fund	\$5,000 00	
1893-94.	Peabody Fund	3,000 00	
		<hr/>	8,000 00
1892-93.	Tuition	\$2,146 00	
1893-94.	Tuition	4,727 00	
		<hr/>	6,873 00
1892-93.	Amount received from rent of books....	\$1,065 00	
1893-94.	Amount received from rent of books....	1,866 00	
		<hr/>	2,931 00
1892-93.	Physician's, physical culture and incidental fees.....	\$1,490 00	
1893-94.	Physician's, physical culture and incidental fees.....	2,614 00	
		<hr/>	4,104 00
1892-93.	Single beds and piano rent	\$229 00	
1893-94.	Single beds and piano rent.....	185 00	
		<hr/>	414 00
1892-93.	Rent of President's residence	\$180 00	
1893-94.	Rent of President's residence	180 00	
		<hr/>	360 00

1892-93.	Sundry cash, profit on laundry, receipts from insurance companies, carriage hire, drayage, etc.....	\$148 96	
1893-94.	Sundry cash, profit on laundry, receipts from insurance companies, carriage hire, drayage, etc.....	810 57	\$ 959 53
	Totals.....	\$56,759 56	\$56,759 56

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE TWO YEARS.

1892-93.	Faculty, eleven regular teachers.....	\$10,550 00	
1893-94.	Faculty, sixteen regular teachers.....	13,622 55	
			\$24,172 55
1892-93.	Books for use of institution, text-books and library	\$2,027 69	
1893-94.	Books for use of institution, text-books and library	1,359 84	
			3,387 53
1892-93.	<i>General Expenses</i> —Servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, electric light, water pipes, sewer pipes, repairing, expenses incident to board meetings (no per diem), etc.....	\$2,407 53	
1893-94.	<i>General Expenses</i> —Servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, electric light, water pipes, sewer pipes, repairing, expenses incident to board meetings (no per diem), etc.....	2,472 06	
			4,879 59

Indebtedness Paid—

Notes to Thomas Woodroffe, contractor, and part interest	\$6,500 00	
American Heater Company's note and interest...	2,079 62	
To Thomas Woodroffe, contractor, balance on account.....	3,000 00	
		11,579 62

Permanent Improvements—

Completing third story of brick dormitory, furniture, tableware, range and kitchen furniture, making accommodations for about one hundred additional boarders in dormitories.	\$3,698 75	
New brick kitchen, stable, servants' house, work on grounds, hot-water boilers, baths and labor on additional dormitory and reception rooms	2,359 51	
		\$6,058 26

Equipment.—

Chemistry, Physics, Commercial, Domestic Science and Art Departments, Practice School and Gymnasium.....	\$ 3,020 00
Three pianos, one organ, office desks, chairs and miscellaneous equipment.....	854 00
Vehicles, horses, harness, wagon and general im- plements for work on premises.....	725 00
Insurance, three years.....	927 05
Interest for eighteen months paid on \$9,000 of 4 per cent. bonds invested by the State Board of Education in buildings and land, bought from Pullen and Gray.....	540 00
Interest to Pullen and Gray before State Board of Education invested their bonds.....	225 00
Other interest to carry notes at bank.....	146 91
Rent of Teague building, used for dormitory pur- poses.....	250 00
Fuel.....	910 00
Freight on school furniture.....	346 87
	<hr/>
	\$58,022 38

(Bank account overdrawn \$1,262.82.)

DORMITORY AND OTHER EXPENSES OF STUDENTS FOR THE TWO YEARS.

Amount received and disbursed for expenses of boarders in dormitories, for laundry, and for supplies bought and sold to students at actual cost (no income to the institution), \$34,523.96.

Outstanding Obligations.

Note due for furniture, \$957.45. This note has been lost by the owners, and as soon as it can be found, or the company presents a bond of indemnity, it will be paid.

Last installment due on pianos and organ, \$316.00. Due January 4th, 1895.

Miscellaneous accounts, \$200.00. Total, \$1,484.45.

E. J. FORNEY,
Treasurer and Bursar Normal and Industrial School.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I insert in this report a course of study for the ordinary public schools in the State, prepared by my predecessor, Hon. S. M. Finger. I take his scheme, in the main, and publish it for the information of teachers and school officers.

The following *course of study* is intended to guide the teachers not so much as to *how much* should be accomplished in this general system of public schools, but more especially to guide them as to the *order* in which the different books on our State list should be taken up.

The course supposes that the child enters school at six years of age and attends regularly four months each year. If he has ordinary capacity and good teaching, and especially if he is encouraged to read and study at home during the long vacations—at least enough to hold progress already made—this course can be fairly well accomplished as laid down.

Every teacher should strive earnestly to have the pupils become interested in completing the steps year by year, and to secure such co-operation by parents as will induce them to buy for their children not only the text-books as they are indicated by the course, but to get also for them other entertaining books that will induce them to read. This reading will not only give them information which they ought to have, but it will give them a vocabulary and an ability to understand the language in which their text-books and other books are written, and so enable them the better to accomplish the course. If children do not advance as rapidly as they should their parents may be as much at fault as the teacher.

The age of the children will not always indicate what branches are to be taken. Some children will be found less advanced than others who are younger, and will have to take studies according to advancement rather than age. But still the course of study will indicate what branches ought ordinarily to be pursued at the same time as parallel studies. Other children will be found who are advanced proportionally more in one branch than in another, and the course will, perhaps, not show what branches they ought to take as parallel studies. Under such conditions there is opportunity for the exercise of the common sense of the teacher, without which success is impossible.

If the teachers will carefully note what is specially intended they will the more easily be able to classify the pupils and advance them.

1. An earnest effort is to be made to get the children to read understandingly at as early an age as possible. Hence the stress laid upon the use of the Readers and Harrington's Speller in such thorough and systematic way as necessary to give the children the meaning and use

of the words. In the early stages of the course this meaning is not to be learned from *definitions*, but by actual use of the words in sentences.

2. The four fundamental rules in arithmetic are to be thoroughly learned before the pupils are allowed to pass beyond them. At first the children will not be able to read well enough to use an arithmetic, and so the teacher will have to devise means to teach them something about figures without the book in their hands.

As a rule, perhaps Sanford's Primary Arithmetic may be placed in their hands when they begin the Third Reader. Of course, along with this practice in the four fundamental rules the pupils must have some practical examples. These can be made up by the teacher or be taken from the books. It is, perhaps, needless to say that blackboards are indispensable.

3. Penmanship is to be incidentally taught at the very beginning of the course by the use of slate and pencil. Later it should be taught to all the pupils by the use of pen and ink and copy-books.

In what has been said so far, attention to reading, writing and elementary arithmetic has been emphasized. The "three R's" are of first importance, and every teacher should give special attention to the instruction of the smaller children in these fundamentals. It too often happens that the smaller children in our ungraded county schools are neglected. In the multiplicity of the work which the teacher has to do, he rather inclines to bestow undue attention upon the more advanced pupils. They ought to be more able to help themselves than those less advanced. A determined effort ought to be made by all teachers to advance the smaller children, so that at as early a day as possible they may be able to use the text-books intelligently and profitably. This accomplished, the books on the different subjects should be put into their hands and lessons assigned. At regular times (not necessarily every day in each study), these lessons should be "heard" and thoroughly explained and enlarged upon by the teacher.

4. Geography and history, in this course, occupy a prominent place. All will at once see the reason for this. Certainly everyone should know what kind of a world he lives in; what kind of people have lived in it, and what kind now live in it; what they have made out of it, and what they have done. One of the greatest mistakes some people make is to lay little stress upon these branches as studies to be pursued *in the schools*.

Our law does not specially contemplate the use of text-books in the natural sciences. All through the course, however, from the very beginning to the end, the teacher should give instruction about Nature—all objects which surround the children in such great numbers. While the study of geography is pursued there is excellent opportunity for this line of work. Teach the children to go through the world with their eyes open, seeing everything and inquiring about everything.

5. As to English grammar, two mistakes are made:

(a) A disposition to neglect it, if not entirely to eliminate it from the school course; and

(b) An effort to place books on technical grammar in the hands of children before they can comprehend the language in which they are written.

This course of study indicates what is considered a proper place for this very important study. Perhaps there is no branch that is more difficult to teach and that requires more effort on the part of the teacher. But surely it has a place in a course, the main object of which should be to give to every pupil the intelligent and fluent use of his own language—the language in which he reads and conducts his ordinary business orally and by letter-writing. It is conceded that much can be done in this direction by language lessons, such as we have in our readers, speller, and other books, but at the proper time the grammars must be studied.

6. Instruction is to be given to all children orally, or from lessons assigned them from text-books, when far enough advanced to use them, relative to the preservation of health and the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics. The course indicates a plan for this instruction, and every teacher must give due attention to it.

7. The course is not laid down beyond sixteen years of age. At that age the pupil is supposed to have gone over the branches usually studied in the common-school course. If pupils desire to pursue other studies, such as usually belong to a high-school course, the committees have authority to arrange for them to be taught.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

(Suppose that the child enters school at six years of age, and has no knowledge of books.)

McGuffey's Primer, with slate; writing words on slate; making figures; counting, etc.

[NOTE.—The teacher in teaching reading should not confine himself to any one method. A combination of the different methods is best, especially of the *word method* and the *alphabetical method*. Begin with the word method, but as soon as possible have the child write in script the letters and words, and spell orally, using the names of the letters. When the child has advanced far enough he should be taught all the diacritical marks and the different powers of the letters, but there is danger of attempting too much of this in the first year of the course.

SECOND YEAR.

Holmes' First Reader; Harrington's Speller, first twelve pages; writing on slate; addition and subtraction of numbers to ten, with some simple examples given by the teacher, as time may allow.

THIRD YEAR.

Holmes' Second Reader; Harrington's Speller from page 13 to page 26; addition and subtraction, not using numbers so large that the children cannot readily comprehend them.

FOURTH YEAR.

Holmes' Third Reader; Harrington's Speller, from page 27 to page 50; Sanford's Primary Arithmetic; the multiplication table perfectly learned.

FIFTH YEAR.

Holmes' Fourth Reader; Harrington's Speller, from page 51 to page 78; Sanford's Primary Arithmetic—long division specially taught.

[NOTE.—It is presumed that the teachers will spend six hours in actual work each day. At least half of this time should be given to the course as laid down for the first five years. If this is done the pupils will have opportunity to lay a good foundation, and the work of the teacher in the course beyond the fifth year will not be so much one of hearing recitations as of assigning lessons and seeing that each pupil devotes a reasonable amount of time each day in diligent study of each branch. The teacher should always be ready to help him over the rough places, and he should hear at least two or three recitations each week by each class. No teacher need fear results if he succeeds in enlisting earnest efforts on the part of his pupils.]

SIXTH YEAR.

Mrs. Spencer's First Steps in History; Sanford's Intermediate Arithmetic to multiplication of fractions; Maury's Elementary Geography to page 62; Harrington's Speller, part second, first twenty pages.

[NOTE.—It is to be presumed that during all the years that precede this year the teacher has taught orally the first principles of geography. At this stage in the course every pupil should have a dictionary and be taught how to use it, and during the whole of the remainder of the course the dictionary should be freely consulted.]

SEVENTH YEAR.

Maury's Elementary Geography, from page 62 to end; Harrington's Speller, second part, from page 21 to page 40; Sanford's Intermediate Arithmetic, from multiplication of fractions to the end.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Hansell's U. S. History; Sanford's Common-School Arithmetic to page 156; Harrington's Speller, second part, from page 41 to page 65.

[NOTE.—In studying history some geography should always be at hand as a reference book.]

NINTH YEAR.

Sanford's Common-School Arithmetic, from page 156 to page 279; Harrington's Speller, second part, from page 65 to page 88; Harvey's Elementary Grammar to False Syntax.

TENTH YEAR.

Harvey's Elementary Grammar completed; Sanford's Common-School Arithmetic reviewed and completed; Maury's Manual of Geography to British America; Moore's N. C. History.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

Harvey's English Grammar, revised edition, to Syntax; Steele's Physiology and Hygiene; Maury's Manual of Geography, completed; Higher Arithmetic or Algebra.

"Good Health for Children" taught orally two lessons per week to classes in Fourth Reader and to all children below Fourth Reader.

"Health Lessons for Beginners," until completed, in the hands of all pupils above Fourth Reader, two lessons per week.

Besides the writing that the pupils will do on the slates and with lead pencils, which should all the time be encouraged, the teacher should have systematic work in penmanship for the whole school at least twice a week.

Every teacher will take note of the fact that this course is not intended to be rigidly adhered to, and it is not considered absolutely necessary that every pupil thoroughly complete any step before he can take the next, and no child should be kept from advancing to a higher branch of study because others of his grade are not considered ready to go with him. It is often best to let pupils take a step that is somewhat too high, rather than discourage them by keeping them back too long.

While it is certain that a very large proportion of the children will not be able to go to school long enough to complete this course, it is believed that it is best to have something definite to work at—certain books named and the order fixed in which they should be studied. It is hoped that very many children will be stimulated to an effort to possess and study all the books out of school as well as during the session.

Every teacher is earnestly requested to leave on record in his register the branches pursued at the preceding session by every pupil, so that his successor may have the desired information in organizing the school.

TEXT-BOOKS ADOPTED BY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR USE IN
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The adoption of a series of books by the Board of Education has practically brought about uniformity of text-books in the ordinary public schools of the State, an end much to be desired, and of great practical benefit to the people and the schools.

It affords protection against improper and unfair books. It enables the teacher to have fewer classes and to give better instruction. It largely decreases the number of books necessary for any family to buy, and it also reduces the price of the books, because better terms can be made with the publishers. Uniformity also secures a saving of money to people who move from one district or county to another. The books carried with them are used in any school which their children may attend.

It is purely a business matter in the interest of the patrons, pupils and teachers of the public schools. The depository from which any dealer can order any and all books on the State list is with the University Publishing Company, 43, 45 and 47 East Tenth street, New York City. The following is the list and cash retail price to pupils, of the books recommended and adopted :

Retail Contract Price.

Brand's Good Health for Children	\$ 20
Brand's Health Lessons for Beginners	28
Eclectic Copy-Books. (Elementary.) Per dozen	80 72
Eclectic Copy-Books. Per dozen	1-08 96
Harper's New Graded Copy-Books. Primary. 7 Nos. Per dozen	80 72
Harper's New Graded Copy-Books. Gram. Sch'l. 8 Nos. Per dozen	1-08 96
Harrington's Spelling Book	20
Harvey's Revised Elementary Grammar and Composition	45 42
Harvey's Revised English Grammar	70 65
Holmes' First Reader, New Edition	15
Holmes' Second Reader, New Edition	25
Holmes' Third Reader, New Edition	40
Holmes' Fourth Reader, New Edition	50
Holmes' Fifth Reader, New Edition	72

Retail Contract Price.

Hansell's School History of the United States	\$ 60
Hansell's Higher History of the United States.....	1 00
James' Southern Selections (Speech Book).....	1 10
McGuffey's Revised Eclectic Primer.....	10
Maury's Elementary Geography.....	55
Maury's Revised Manual Geography, North Carolina Edition.....	1 25
Maury's Revised Physical Geography	1 20
Moore's History of North Carolina.....	85
North Carolina Speaker. Cloth	50
North Carolina Speaker. Paper.....	40
North Carolina Writing Books. Per dozen	1 00
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.....	1 00
Sanford's Primary Analytical Arithmetic	20
Sanford's Intermediate Analytical Arithmetic.....	36
Sanford's Common School Analytical Arithmetic.....	64
Sanford's Higher Analytical Arithmetic.....	85
Sanford's Elementary Algebra.....	1 00
Mrs. Spencer's First Steps in North Carolina History	75
Steele's Abridged Physiology	50
Stevens' History of the United States (Reference Book).....	1 08
Swinton's Language Primer	28
Webster's Primary Dictionary.....	48
Webster's Common School Dictionary	72
Webster's High School Dictionary	98
Webster's Academic Dictionary ..	1 50
Webster's Counting House Dictionary.....	2 40
Worcester's Primary Dictionary	48
Worcester's New School Dictionary.....	80
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary	1 40
Worcester's Academic Dictionary.....	1 50
Worcester's Octavo Dictionary	3 40
Peterman's Elements of Civil Government	60
Finger's Civil Government in North Carolina and the United States ..	60
School History of the Negro Race in America, by E. A. Johnson..	75

PEABODY FUND AND SCHOLARSHIPS AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

The State has at the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn., twenty (20) scholarships, worth each \$100 per annum, for two years, tuition, and traveling expenses to and from Nashville.

These scholarships are filled by the State Superintendent under regulations made by the Institution. Examinations

are held under the supervision of the State Superintendent upon questions sent out by the President of the College. The questions now embrace the branches named in our school law and Elementary Algebra, two books in Geometry, Addison's DeCoverly Papers and Irving's Sketch Book, Beginner's Latin Book and Collar's Gate to Cæsar.

The State Superintendent has no option to select the students from the different counties, so as to give all the counties in turn the benefit of this fund, but he must be guided by scholarship as shown by the examinations, and by the physical health of the applicants and their purpose to make teaching their regular profession. The object of the College is to provide proficient teachers. No one need apply who has not a well-determined purpose to make teaching a life-work, and, to be successful, he must promise to teach at least two years in the State.

The following is a list of scholarship students at the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn., who won scholarships at competitive examinations, July 20, 1893, for session 1893-'94:

W. R. Freeman, Dobson, Surry County, N. C.

W. A. Goodman, Goodman, Anson County, N. C.

Alonzo T. King, Wilmington, New Hanover County, N. C.

John D. MacRae, Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C.

Chas. S. Kirk, Unionville, Union County, N. C.

Miss Stella Passmore, Cary, Wake County, N. C.

Miss Canary Harper, Snowhill, Green County, N. C.

Miss M. D. Graham, Ridgeway, Warren County, N. C.

Miss Jessie Sharpe, Stem, Granville County, N. C.

Miss Nannie Woods, Hillsboro, Orange County, N. C.

Miss Daisy Crump, Tillery, Halifax County, N. C.

Miss Ida Montgomery, Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.

List of appointments made by Dr. Payne, President of the College, from non-scholarship students at the College, from North Carolina, paying their way one or more terms:

Miss Ineva Gash, Calhoun, Transylvania County, N. C.

Alonzo C. Reynolds, Sandy Mush, Buncombe County, N. C.

Rufus P. Kirk, Palmerville, Stanly County, N. C.
Solomon M. Cheek, Whitehead, Alleghany County, N. C.

SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS FOR TERM OF 1894-'95, APPOINTED BY
DR. PAYNE.

G. W. Chambers, Waynesville, Haywood County, N. C.
J. A. Kirk, Palmerville, Stanly County, N. C.
J. M. Noland, Palm, Haywood County, N. C.
Miss Lenoir A. Cook, Warrenton, Warren County, N. C.
Miss Sallie Boyce, Sardis, Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Miss Mary Elizabeth Holt, Goldsboro, Wayne County, N. C.

PEABODY FUNDS RECEIVED.

1893—Jan. 25.	To check from Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent.....	\$ 2,000 00
June 13.	To check from Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent.....	1,000 00
Aug. 6.	To check from Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent	600 00
Oct. 20.	To check from Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent	1,000 00
Total		\$ 4,600 00

CR.

1893—Jan. 26.	By check sent E. J. Forney, Treasurer Normal and Industrial School, Greensboro, N. C....	\$ 2,000 00
	By amount to Colored Normal Schools, as shown by records of this office.....	900 00
	By amount paid for Institute work	700 00
Oct. 21.	By check to E. J. Forney, Treasurer Normal and Industrial School	1,000 00
Total		\$ 4,600 00

PEABODY FUNDS RECEIVED.

1894—Feb. 23.	To check from Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent.....	\$ 1,250 00
Apr. 2.	To check from Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent.....	500 00
July 20.	To check from Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent.....	1,250 00
Total		\$ 3,000 00

CR.

1894—Feb. 28.	By check to E. J. Forney, Treasurer Normal and Industrial School.....	\$ 1,000 00
Apr. 6.	By check to E. J. Forney, Treasurer Normal and Industrial School	500 00
July 30.	By check to E. J. Forney, Treasurer Normal and Industrial School	500 00
	By amount to Colored Normal Schools	1,000 00
Total		\$ 3,000 00

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR 1893 AND 1894.

	1893.	1894.
General poll-tax	\$248,022 61	\$258,366 15
General property tax	365,728 28	383,550 06
Special poll-tax	2,748 34	2,626 54
Special property tax	1,075 58	1,000 62
Special property tax under local acts	11,487 70	11,756 69
Special poll-tax under local acts	1,883 40	1,566 51
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	21,270 39	18,481 23
Liquor licenses	71,218 14	83,613 98
Auctioneers	73	51 70
Estrays	13 67	35 40
Other sources	28,159 27	15,030 41
Totals	\$751,608 11	\$777,079 29

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1893 AND 1894.

	1893.	1894.
Tuition for whites	\$409,164 28	\$418,798 03
Tuition for colored	19,048 51	196,764 45
Houses for whites	45,073 52	36,350 58
Houses for colored	18,017 80	17,541 32
County Superintendents	20,055 41	18,737 39
County Institutes for whites	886 02	800 86
County Institutes for colored	402 15	538 87
Treasurer's commissions	14,735 14	15,277 70
Mileage and per diem of Boards of Education	5,534 18	4,882 38
Fuel for Board of Education, stationery and postage	1,611 47	1,958 75
City schools	38,217 19	29,721 38
Other purposes	37,574 62	42,033 38
Total expenditures	\$790,320 29	\$783,405 09

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FROM 1884 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

Receipts for 1884	\$580,311 06
Receipts for 1885	631,904 38
Receipts for 1886	670,671 79
Receipts for 1887	647,407 81
Receipts for 1888	670,944 73
Receipts for 1889 (8 months)	612,151 31
Receipts for 1890	721,756 38
Receipts for 1891	714,966 27
Receipts for 1892	775,449 63
Receipts for 1893	751,608 11
Receipts for 1894	777,079 29

CENSUS FROM 6 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	WHITE.		COLORED.	TOTAL.
For 1884	321,561		193,843	515,404
For 1885	330,890		199,237	530,127
For 1886	338,059		209,249	547,308
For 1887	353,481		212,789	566,270
For 1888	363,982		216,837	580,819
For 1889—Not taken.				
For 1890 { Male ...190,423 }	370,144	Male ...108,707 }	216,524	586,668
For 1890 { Female...179,721 }		Female...107,817 }		
For 1891 { Male ...196,156 }	380,718	Male ...107,376 }	213,859	594,577
For 1891 { Female...184,562 }		Female...106,483 }		
For 1892 { Male ...198,228 }	386,560	Male ...106,021 }	211,696	598,256
For 1892 { Female...188,332 }		Female...105,675 }		
For 1893	399,753		218,788	618,541
For 1894	389,709		212,191	601,900

ENROLLMENT.

	WHITE.		COLORED.	TOTAL.
For 1884	170,925		113,391	284,316
For 1885	185,225		112,941	298,166
For 1886	188,036		117,562	305,598
For 1887	202,134		123,145	325,279
For 1888	211,498		125,884	337,372
For 1889				
For 1890 { Male ...107,073 }	205,844	Male ...55,455 }	116,689	322,533
For 1890 { Female...98,771 }		Female...61,234 }		
For 1891 { Male ...113,219 }	214,908	Male ...55,590 }	115,812	330,720
For 1891 { Female...101,688 }		Female...60,222 }		
For 1892 { Male ...114,009 }	215,919	Male ...57,116 }	119,441	335,358
For 1892 { Female...101,908 }		Female...62,325 }		
For 1893	232,560		124,398	356,958
For 1894	235,486		123,899	359,385

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
For 1884	106,316	66,679	172,995
For 1885	115,092	70,486	185,578
For 1886	117,121	68,585	185,706
For 1887	124,653	71,466	196,119
For 1888	133,427	75,230	208,657
For 1889			
For 1890	134,108	68,992	203,100
For 1891	120,747	71,016	201,863
For 1892	133,001	66,746	198,747
For 1893	142,362	74,417	216,779
For 1894	149,046	71,246	220,292

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERMS.

For 1884.....	11.50 weeks for whites and 11.75 for colored.
For 1885.....	12 " " " 11.75 "
For 1886.....	11.75 " " " 12 "
For 1887.....	12 " " " 12 "
For 1888.....	12.80 " " " 12.30 "
For 1889.....	
For 1890.....	11.85 " " " 11.81 "
For 1891.....	12.14 " " " 11.91 "
For 1892.....	12.66 " " " 12.15 "
For 1893.....	12.81 " " " 12 "
For 1894.....	12.85 " " " 12.12 "

AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS.

For 1886.....	white males, \$26 23; females, \$23 77
For 1887.....	" " 25 10; " 23 30
For 1888.....	" " 25 68; " 22 82
For 1890.....	" " 25 80; " 22 95
For 1891.....	" " 25 03; " 23 11
For 1892.....	" " 26 20; " 25 72
For 1893.....	" " 26 46; " 23 37
For 1894.....	" " 25 53; " 23 08
For 1886.....	colored males, 24 69; females, 20 36
For 1887.....	" " 24 10; " 19 60
For 1888.....	" " 22 67; " 20 45
For 1890.....	" " 22 72; " 20 36
For 1891.....	" " 22 32; " 18 45
For 1892.....	" " 23 33; " 20 14
For 1893.....	" " 23 33; " 21 28
For 1894.....	" " 23 08; " 19 27

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

1888—For whites.....	\$ 506,291 90
1888—For colored.....	230,218 68
Total in 1888.....	\$ 735,510 58
1890—For whites.....	\$ 612,303 51
1890—For colored.....	240,402 60
Total in 1890.....	\$ 852,705 11
1891—For whites.....	\$ 606,922 00
1891—For colored.....	241,152 00
Total in 1891.....	\$ 848,074 00

1892—For whites	\$ 636,525 00
1892—For colored	255,839 00
Total in 1892	<u>\$ 892,364 00</u>
1893—For whites	\$ 785,637 34
1893—For colored	269,147 60
Total in 1893	<u>\$1,054,784 94</u>
1894—For whites	\$ 817,148 08
1894—For colored	301,149 80
Total in 1894	<u>\$1,118,297 88</u>

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSES.

1888—For whites	3,779
1888—For colored	1,766
Total in 1888	<u>5,543</u>
1890—For whites	3,973
1890—For colored	1,820
Total in 1890	<u>5,793</u>
1891—For whites	4,034
1891—For colored	1,779
Total in 1891	<u>5,813</u>
1892—For whites	4,168
1892—For colored	1,992
Total in 1892	<u>6,160</u>
1893—For whites	4,271
1893—For colored (five counties not reporting)	1,942
Total in 1893	<u>6,213</u>
1894—For whites	4,356
1894—For colored (three counties not reporting)	2,010
Total in 1894	<u>6,366</u>

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAUGHT.

1888—For whites	4,438
1888—For colored	2,317
Total in 1888	<u>6,755</u>
1890—For whites	4,508
1890—For colored	2,327
Total in 1890	<u>6 835</u>

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1891—For whites	4,574
1891—For colored	2,260
Total in 1891	6,834
1892—For whites	4,603
1892—For colored	2,376
Total in 1892	6,979
1893—For whites	4,599
1893—For colored	2,219
Total in 1893	6,818
1894—For whites	4,811
1894—For colored	2,296
Total in 1894	7,107

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS.

1888—For whites	4,763
1888—For colored	2,031
Total in 1888	6,794
1890—For whites	4,893
1890—For colored	2,289
Total in 1890	7,182
1891—For whites	4,926
1891—For colored	2,302
Total in 1891	7,228
1892—For whites	5,168
1892—For colored	2,387
Total in 1892	7,555
1893—For whites (four counties not reporting)	4,937
1893—For colored " " "	2,296
Total in 1893	7,233
1894—For whites (three counties not reporting)	5,123
1894—For colored " " "	2,424
Total in 1894	7,547

STATISTICS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR 1893-'94 FOR COLORED RACE.

Attendance at Franklinton	215
Attendance at Salisbury	236
Attendance at Goldsboro	277
Attendance at Plymouth	301
Attendance at Elizabeth City	299
Attendance at Fayetteville	236
Total	1,564

INSTITUTE WORK.

The \$4,000 per annum appropriated by Chapter 200, Laws of 1889, was, by Chapter 139, Laws of 1891, applied to the support of the Normal and Industrial School for White Women, located at Greensboro, N. C. Since the opening of said school in October, 1892, no State fund has been available for Institute work in the counties.

During the summer of 1893 I expended \$700 for Institute work in Johnston, Pitt, Greene, Wilson, Onslow, Jones, Robeson and Richmond—Institutes for both races, conducted by Mr. M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, and by Mr. Alex. Graham, of Charlotte; Lincoln, for white teachers, by Frank H. Curtiss, of Shelby; and Cabarrus, for both races, and in Guilford County \$50 of the above amount was expended for a four weeks' Normal Institute for Colored Teachers, conducted under the supervision of Mr. B. F. Blair.

A report of this work is submitted, except the work of the Institute in Cabarrus County, for which I have not received a *formal* report. The Institute reported, informally, through Jas. P. Cook, County Superintendent, who had it in charge, that much good was accomplished for both white and colored teachers.

The funds for this work were furnished by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Agent of Peabody Fund.

Dr. Curry, to whom I applied for aid for Institute work in 1894, refused the aid on the ground that the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Fund had uniformly acted on the principle of granting appropriations only where the State granted appropriations for such work. North Carolina having discontinued her aid for this work, the Trustees must be consistent and withhold their aid.

REPORTS OF INSTITUTE CONDUCTORS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 4, 1893.

HON. JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, *Supt. Public Instruction,*
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR—We hereby submit our report of the Teachers' Institutes held by us under your direction during the months of July and August of this year. In those counties where Institutes were held for both races, the exercises were conducted in separate buildings.

ENROLLMENT.

<i>County.</i>	WHITE RACE.			COLORED RACE.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Johnston	58	27	85			
Pitt	17	55	72	22	20	42
Greene	2	18	20	11	12	23
Wilson	27	8	35	16	15	31
Onslow-Jones....	36	39	75	18	7	25
Robeson	33	23	56	26	17	43
Richmond	8	16	24	10	14	24
Total number white teachers....			367	Total colored teachers...188		
Total number of both races.....			555			

The Institute in Johnston, for whites only, was conducted by Mr. Noble, who, on the afternoon of July 6, delivered an address to the colored citizens and teachers of that county. The Robeson Institute was conducted by Mr. Graham and Mr. McIver, President of the State Normal and Industrial School for Girls. County Superintendent McAlister did all in his power to make the Institutes successful. He not only wrote to every teacher urging him to be present, but he requested every minister in the county to give notice of the Institutes and the addresses on Friday. More than one thousand of each race assembled on Friday to hear the addresses delivered by yourself and Mr. Graham, Mr. McIver having been called home on Wednesday by sickness in his family. We estimate that the total number addressed by us in our Friday meetings was four thousand.

In counties where an Institute was conducted for both races, we divided the time equally between them—one of us working with the white teachers, while the other worked with the colored teachers.

We believe that you were most fortunate in being able to provide Institutes for the colored people this year. The eagerness with which

they listened to us was strong proof of the wisdom of providing for them. This same eagerness for instruction stimulated us to do our very best for those who are to teach the colored youth in the counties visited by us. We are glad to report that although we labored in much of the territory known as the black district of our State, yet the white people are, as a rule, kindly disposed to Negro education.

The time for holding an Institute—one week—being so short, our object was to teach methods rather than subjects. The public school teacher has many pupils to teach during a short school term. It is to his interest, then, to learn how to do the most teaching in the least time. We therefore tried to so shape our work as to give him the benefit of those methods that we had, in our own schoolroom experience, found to be of value in teaching the public school branches systematically, accurately, and rapidly.

In all the counties above reported, we found a growing interest in popular education. It is true that some of our citizens do not take the aggressive interest that they should, but the great majority of our people is on the side of the children. Many of our most talented young men and women are to be found teaching in the public schools, and a scholarship in our colleges and Normal schools is eagerly sought after by those who wish to devote themselves to teaching as a life work.

Onslow and Jones united and held a joint Institute at Richlands in the former county. In Richlands we found more practical enthusiasm for education than we had met with before. The citizens furnished free board not only to teachers but to visitors. This is an example that other counties would do well to follow. Much of the success of the Onslow-Jones Institute is due to the untiring efforts of Superintendent E. M. Koonce, who personally interested the citizens and thus secured free entertainment for the teachers and visitors. One great object of the Institute is to reach the people, and we believe that there are prosperous neighborhoods in many counties that would offer free entertainment for the sake of having the teachers with them. In this way many citizens could be reached and interested that have heretofore not attended any of the exercises of the Institutes.

We are glad to report that we had good audiences to hear us on Fridays when we addressed the people on the subject of public schools. We desire to thank you for being with us during these Friday exercises in Johnston, Wilson, Onslow, Robeson and Richmond, and addressing the people for us. Your personal interest, as manifested by your presence and earnest speeches, aided us a great deal in our work and greatly pleased the people. At every Institute, both white and colored, resolutions were passed thanking you for your active interest in education, and Hon. J. L. M. Curry, General Agent of the Peabody Fund, for his thoughtful care of the teachers—providing funds for the work.

We thank you for the confidence that your appointment of us for this work showed, and the county superintendents and citizens for the kindly manner in which we were received. We are

Your obedient servants,

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
M. C. S. NOBLE.

SHELBY, N. C., September 5, 1893.

HON. JNO. C. SCARBOROUGH, *State Supt. Public Instruction,*
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR—On August 28th, 1893, I went to Lincolnton to hold a State Institute for Lincoln County. Owing to the terrible storm which was then sweeping the south Atlantic coast, it was impossible to hold a session of the Institute on that day; but I was present, and had everything in readiness for work the next day.

I was compelled to conduct the Institute alone, but received valuable assistance from the teachers, and from the acting County Superintendent, Rev. R. Z. Johnston, who labored with most commendable zeal to make the Institute a success.

There was a large attendance of teachers during the entire week, and the interest seemed to increase rather than to abate as the meeting progressed. The State Superintendent came on Wednesday and made an address to the teachers and citizens present. Fifty-nine teachers were in attendance. This was most gratifying, as there are but fifty-six possible school districts in the county. The attendance of visitors was most satisfactory, and speaks well for the educational interest manifested by the citizens of Lincolnton.

Owing to there being no session on Monday, it was thought best to continue over Saturday. On Saturday evening addresses were made by the County Superintendent, the Institute Conductor and others, the courthouse being well filled on that occasion.

On Monday, September 4th, an examination for State certificates was held, and fifteen applicants presented themselves. Of this number *ten* were successful, and secured high first-grade State certificates.

I shall ever remember with a great deal of pleasure my Institute work at Lincolnton, and I am grateful to you for the appointment; to Rev. R. Z. Johnston for his hearty co-operation and earnest and successful endeavors to make the Institute a success; to the teachers for their hearty sympathy and assistance, and to the good people who contributed so much by their presence to make the Institute one of the most interesting and profitable which it has ever been my good fortune to conduct.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK H. CURTISS.

REPORT OF GREENSBORO NORMAL INSTITUTE FOR COLORED
TEACHERS.

To the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Greensboro State Normal for Colored Teachers opened in the Colored Graded School Building No. 2, in South Greensboro, on the 3d of July, 1893, with a fairly good attendance, which gradually increased until it reached something over one hundred before the close of the session.

Fifteen counties of our State were represented, but the difficulty of getting money to pay board and traveling expenses prevented a number of teachers in the more remote counties from attending, who would otherwise have done so. Those who did attend manifested much interest and seemed to be sincere and earnest in trying to gain information and become more thorough and efficient as teachers.

The work of the Normal consisted of imparting the best and most effective methods of teaching, and also real class-work in the various branches, including sounds of letters, spelling, reading, geography, grammar, arithmetic, physical geography, physiology, history and political economy.

This we do, because many of the colored teachers are not as thorough in the common school branches as they should be. We had a strong and efficient teaching force, made up of two white and two colored instructors, all college graduates, having the degree of A. M., except one of the white teachers, who, nevertheless, is a most excellent and efficient Normal instructor,

The deportment of those in attendance was uniformly good, and a sincere appreciation of the work done was manifest.

Respectfully submitted,

August 12th, 1893.

B. F. BLAIR,
Superintendent.

INSTITUTE WORK BY FACULTY OF THE NORMAL AND INDUS-
TRIAL SCHOOL.

Under the provisions of Section 6, Chapter 139, Laws of 1891, I, as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Normal and Industrial School, arranged for holding Teachers' Institutes by the male members of the Faculty of said school, as follows:

In 1893, the president, C. D. McIver, held Institutes in

Cherokee, Swain, Macon and Haywood counties and aided in the Institute held by Mr. Alex. Graham in Robeson County.

These Institutes were well attended by teachers and citizens who came in large numbers to hear the discussions on school management and teaching and the addresses on public education. I was with President McIver in a part of this work and testify to his zeal and wisdom in it.

In 1894 he was appointed to hold Institutes in Nash, Sampson, Rockingham, Rowan and Guilford counties. He held the Nash and Sampson Institutes, but was compelled to recall the other appointments on account of sickness.

I publish the reports of Professors Claxton and Joyner, as follows:

HON. JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, *Raleigh, N. C.*

SIR—I send you the following brief statistics of my Institute work.

In the summer of 1893 I held four Institutes, as follows:

Rowan County, teachers present.....	125
Catawba County, teachers present.....	117
Caldwell County, teachers present.....	40
Watauga County, teachers present	22

While in Watauga it rained very hard every day and it was impossible for many of the teachers to attend.

I was alone at all these places. By the choice of the teachers, as well as in accordance with my own judgment, I held one session a day, from 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

Before going to Salisbury I held an Institute in Iredell for the County Board of Education. There was an attendance here of 95 teachers.

In 1894 I spent the month of July in the summer school at Chapel Hill. I then held seven Institutes, as follows:

July 30–August 3—Davidson: Teachers, 117; males, 87; females, 30. Average daily attendance of visitors, 50; attendance at Friday's speaking, 200. Certificates, 4; males, 3; females, 1.

August 6–10—Stanly: Teachers, 90; males, 63; females, 27. Daily attendance of visitors, 80; Friday's speaking, 200. Certificates 4; males, 4; females, 0. (Ten of the teachers enrolled were Negroes. They attended regularly and appeared to be interested.)

August 13–17—Mecklenburg: Teachers, 56; males, 22; females, 34. Daily visitors, 15; no speaking on Friday. Certificates given, 1; males, 1; females, 0.

August 20-24—Gaston: Teachers, 65; males, 38; females, 27. Daily visitors, 85; Friday's speaking, 175. Certificates given, 1; males, 1; females, 0.

August 27-31—Iredell: Teachers, 111; males, 61; females, 50. Daily visitors, 200; Friday's speaking, 300. Certificates given, 1; males, 0; females, 1.

September 3-7—Burke: Teachers, 40; males, 24; females, 16. Daily visitors, 10; Friday's speaking, 200. Certificates given, 0.

September 10-14—Rutherford: Teachers, 50; males, 32; females, 18. Daily visitors, 150; Friday's speaking, 250. Certificates given, 2; males, 2; females, 0.

In Stanly and Mecklenburg I was assisted by Superintendent Alex. Graham, of Charlotte, whose ability as a teacher and as an Institute Conductor is well known, both to yourself and to all who have been so fortunate as to hear him. You were present yourself in Stanly and added greatly to the value of the Institute by a number of talks on educational questions.

At all of these places two sessions were held each day—one from 9:15 A. M. to 12:15 P. M., and one from 2 to 4:30 P. M. The afternoon session was always held on Friday and was usually well attended. Unfortunately the Monday morning sessions were, as a rule, poorly attended. Superintendents and teachers seem not to understand that the Institutes require the same prompt and regular attendance demanded by any other business.

Yours very truly,

P. P. CLAXTON.

HON. JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, *Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR—During the summer of 1894, in accordance with the appointments made for me by you, I conducted Teachers' Institutes in the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Lenoir, Carteret, Chatham and Randolph.

About four hundred teachers attended these Institutes. In most of the counties visited by me the interest manifested in the work of the Institute by the teachers and the public was gratifying and encouraging. Teachers and superintendents were faithful and earnest in the discharge of their duties. It was my constant purpose to make my work with the teachers as suggestive, stimulative and practical as possible.

Respectfully,

J. Y. JOYNER.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CULLOWHEE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Legislature of 1893 provided for the establishment of a Normal Department in the Cullowhee High School, located in Jackson County, by the enactment of the following statute—chapter 120 (Private Laws of 1893):

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 170, PRIVATE LAWS 1891, AMENDING CHARTER OF THE CULLOWHEE HIGH SCHOOL.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact :

SECTION 1. That section one, chapter one hundred and seventy, Private Laws of 1891, be amended by adding at the end of said section the following: “ And there shall be established in connection with said High School a Normal Department to fit and train young men and women for the position of teachers in the public schools of the State, and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is annually appropriated for this purpose. Said Normal Department shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State, and said Superintendent shall have power to prescribe rules for the regulation and management of the same. Said Superintendent shall also have power, upon being satisfied that said Normal Department is inefficient or unnecessary, to discontinue the same, and the appropriation herein provided for shall thereupon cease. The Principal of said High School upon the completion of the prescribed course in the Normal Department shall grant certificates which shall entitle the holders to teach in any of the schools of the State, subject to the general school laws of the State as to character, which certificates shall be good for three years, subject to examinations upon branches that may be subsequently added to the public school course: *Provided*, that all young men and young women who are preparing themselves for teachers shall pay no charges for tuition.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 27th day of February, A. D. 1893.

The Normal Department provided for in the statute quoted was organized in August, 1893, and, in connection with said High School, was opened for work for the fall term of the session of 1893-'94.

The following gentlemen were selected by me to act as a Local Board of Managers for said department: D. D. Davies, Chairman; Wm. Wilson, W. A. Henson, R. L. Watson, J. D. Coward, T. A. Cox, L. J. Smith, R. H. Brown, W. C. Norton, Walter E. Moore, C. C. Cowan and M. Buchanan.

These gentlemen elected Mr. M. Buchanan as Secretary and Treasurer, to hold and disburse the funds appropriated by the act of Assembly.

They also elected Mr. E. P. Mangum, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, as teacher in charge of the Normal Department, in connection with Mr. R. L. Madison, in charge of the High School, who did the preparatory and academic work, teaching United States history, physical geography, higher lessons in English, higher arithmetic, algebra, physiology and Latin, aided by Mr. Mangum—Mr. Mangum doing specially the professional work in school organization, management and discipline, the laws of teaching, with history and science of education.

The enrollment for the session of 1893-'94, in the professional classes, was twenty-seven.

At the close of the first year's work the Principal of the Cullowhee High School, acting with the teacher in charge of the Normal Department, granted first-grade certificates, under the law, to twelve students of the department, upon a written examination, in the following studies:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Elementary Physiology and Hygiene, History of North Carolina, History of the United States, Elementary Algebra, Physical Geography, Elementary Physics, Lessons in English, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Art of School Management, Principles of Education, History of Education, Lectures on Science and Art of Teaching, and Psychology Applied to Teaching.

The following is the form of the certificate :

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CULLOWHEE HIGH SCHOOL,
JACKSON COUNTY.

.....189.....

TEACHERS' FIRST-GRADE CERTIFICATE.
THREE YEARS.

.....having completed the course of study in the Normal Department of the CULLOWHEE HIGH SCHOOL, embracing the following branches of learning :

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Elementary Physiology and Hygiene, History of North Carolina, History of the United States, Elementary Algebra, Physical Geography, Elementary Physics, Lessons in English, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Art of School Management, Principles of Education, History of Education, Lectures on Science and Art of Teaching, and Psychology Applied to Education—

We are satisfied that.....has knowledge of all these branches sufficiently thorough and accurate to enable.....satisfactorily to teach in the most advanced public schools of the State ; and having satisfactory evidence of.....good moral character, we grant this *First-Grade Certificate*, which entitles... ..to teach in the public schools of any county in the State, and is valid for *Three Years* from its date.

This Certificate is issued in accordance with Chapter 120, Private Laws of N. C., 1893.

.....
Principal of Cullowhee High School.

.....
Teacher in Charge of Normal Department.

I present below the report of Mr. Mangum to the Local Board of Managers for the first year of the Normal Department work, closing May 17th, 1894. This was turned over to me as the report of the Board, it being approved by said Board :

*To the Board of Directors, Normal Department,
Cullowhee High School, Cullowhee, N. C.*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor, herewith, to submit to you my report of the work done in the “ professional year ” of this department during the past session.

In my report for the fall term of 1893, rendered to your body on January 12th, 1894, I mentioned the difficulties under which we were laboring, and called your attention to some facts which I considered to be of paramount importance to the full success of this work. During the past term we have struggled on, hampered by the same difficulties, but I am glad to say that I believe much good has been accomplished. The spirit of deep earnestness and determination which was manifested by the pupils during the fall has, if anything, increased during this term, and the amount of work done by the pupils, under the adverse conditions of *equipment*, reflects great credit upon them.

In behalf of those who will next year have to enter upon this "professional work," I beg you to provide for some necessary equipment in this department, which will make the work much more serviceable and instructive to the pupils, and far more satisfactory to their instructor. The course of "professional reading" has been rather limited. The books of my own private library, together with the few which the pupils have been able to purchase, have furnished the only available source for this work. A "teachers' library" is much needed to make this part of the work more beneficial.

Since January 1st instruction has been given regularly upon the course in full, and those pupils who leave us this year, with their certificates of graduation in their possession, go forth with a wider and more intelligent knowledge of the duties of their profession, and of the great principles upon which this profession rests. This knowledge is not entirely theoretical, but has also been gained by the practical application of those principles in actual daily teaching. I do not mean to say that these pupils are now "professional teachers," but that they are far better prepared to do the work in our public schools, and at the same time to wield an educational influence over the communities in which they may work, than the great majority of those now engaged in teaching our public schools.

They are yet to prove themselves "teachers," and I sincerely trust that their labors may reflect honor upon this Normal Department here, as well as upon themselves.

During the entire session there have been twenty-seven pupils enrolled in this department, fourteen have been regularly appointed by their County Superintendents, while the others are appointees at large. Twelve have completed the full "professional course," have passed satisfactory examinations upon the subjects required, and have been granted State Certificates. Only six of the fifteen counties of this Congressional District have been represented, and only Haywood, Buncombe and Jackson have had their full representation.

All pupils in the "academic year" should review Arithmetic, Geography, and History of the United States and of North Carolina, as the great majority of those who come here for this work are deficient in

54 *Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

these branches, and have no time to review them properly unless it be required of them.

I have the best interests of this work deeply at heart, and desire to see it grow and fully develop into an instrument of power and good in the educational work of Western North Carolina, and of the whole State.

In closing this year's work, I desire to thank you all, and the principal, teachers and officers of this school, for all kindnesses rendered me, and I ask of all a deeper interest in this work of education, that it may steadily grow and prove of inestimable benefit to all our people.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. MANGUM,
Superintendent.

May 15th, 1894.

Approved by order of the Local Board of Managers :

D. D. DAVIES, *Chairman,*
M. BUCHANAN, *Secretary.*

I sent to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Local Board of Managers, the following sums on dates given :

September 8, 1893	\$750 00
February 1, 1894	750 00
	<hr/> \$1,500 00

This sum was expended by him, on the orders of Local Board of Managers, as follows :

Paid E. P. Mangum, salary, fall session, 1893.....	\$500 00
Paid E. P. Mangum, salary, spring session, 1894... ..	500 00
	<hr/>
Total paid Mangum	\$1,000 00
Paid R. L. Madison, services teaching Normal students in High School, fall session, 1893.....	\$250 00
Paid R. L. Madison, services, etc., spring session, 1894..	250 00
	<hr/>
Total paid Madison	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,500 00

At close of spring session, 1894, the connection of Mr. E. P. Mangum with the Normal Department ceased.

Mr. B. B. Brown, of Buncombe County, who is a graduate of the Peabody Normal College of Nashville, Tenn., was elected by the Local Board of Managers, on my recom-

mentation, to take charge of the department. The session of 1894-'95 is now in progress, and a full report of the work cannot be made to the Legislature of 1895.

I am in receipt of a report for the fall term of the present school year, made at my request, for the information of the members of the Legislature. This report was forwarded by Mr. D. D. Davies, chairman, and is as follows:

CULLOWHEE HIGH SCHOOL,
December 21, 1894.

*The President and Members of the Board of Managers,
Normal Department, Cullowhee High School.*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the academic work of the Normal Department of the Cullowhee High School for the fall term, ending December 21, 1894. I have ventured to offer, in connection with the facts relating to the academic work, a few general observations and comments which the board may find of interest and value.

During the past term thorough work has been done in the following branches: Arithmetic, political and physical geography, elementary algebra, United States history, English grammar and spelling. Next term, in addition to the branches just enumerated, instruction will be given in physiology and hygiene, elementary physics, higher English, North Carolina history, dictionary and reading. The half-year examinations were conducted during the last week of the fall term. In both the academic and professional work thoroughness has been emphasized and insisted upon, and, as a result, much excellent work has been done and the students have become impressed with the fact that nothing but sound and accurate scholarship will be recognized by the department in awarding certificates.

One of the strongest arguments for the existence of such an institution as our Normal Department lies in the deplorable lack of qualifications in most of our country teachers, and in the consequent imperfect and superficial work done by the average country free school. Nearly all of the young people who come to us are the products of the free school, and nearly all of them are deficient in the rudiments of the common school branches. Poor teaching, short terms of schools, irregular attendance, are responsible. The only remedy is the establishment and proper maintenance of Normal Schools; for through the cultured and enthusiastic teacher must ultimately come our needed educational reforms. Put a well qualified, diligent teacher in the poorest district of the State and, besides doing thorough work in his classes, he will accomplish very much by increasing the average attendance, by influencing

the people to supplement the school term, by arousing parental interest and childish ambition, by improving manners and morals of the young, by educating public sentiment in favor of better provisions for education, by inspiring respect for the office of the teacher, and by engendering community and State pride.

I think that I am safe in saying that the experimental period has now passed, and we are entering upon that era of prosperity and usefulness which the department was designed to enjoy and accomplish. There are many considerations which justify this opinion, and I beg leave to bring a few to your notice.

The department has enrolled the present term, to date, twenty-eight students. The area of patronage has been enlarged, Cherokee and Graham being represented for the first time through appointment of their respective county superintendents. Letters of inquiry from county superintendents and others in Madison, Henderson and Clay lead us to expect representation from those counties after Christmas. It will be noticed that the present enrollment is three greater than the total enrollment of last session. All of the students who did not graduate from the department last May have re-enrolled except one from Macon County, who is compelled to defer his return until next year.

Of the twelve students who were given three-year certificates last May, all entered upon teaching last August except one. From all of those who have taught or are still teaching come the most gratifying reports. Some report that they have increased the average attendance to a point never before known in their districts, some have induced the people to supplement the public term with several months of subscription school, some have pleased their patrons so well that they have been already offered the same schools for next fall, and *all* are enthusiastic and have achieved success beyond expectation.

It may be pertinent to add in conclusion somewhat regarding the provisions made by the Cullowhee High School for the Normal Department. A commodious one-room structure has been set apart for the use of this department. The building is neat and attractive in appearance, nicely painted, and having a bay-window at each end. Besides the light thus afforded there are four other large windows. The room is double-floored and the walls are neatly plastered. It is, perhaps, the best heated, lighted and furnished schoolroom west of Asheville. About seventy-five dollars' worth of handsome patent desks have recently been purchased and set up.

The High School allows any Normal student to take any study not in the Normal course free of charge, and provides students from the primary department for practice classes.

With the approval of the State Superintendent thirty-eight volumes have been purchased as the nucleus of a "teachers' library," and to this about as many more have been added by private gift. Additional nec-

essary apparatus will be purchased at the beginning of the next term, which will constitute altogether a very complete equipment.

I take the liberty to bear testimony to the ability, zeal, and fruitful labors of Mr. B. B. Brown, principal Normal Department. He is unquestionably the right man in the right place. He is popular with his students and possesses that rare faculty of "getting the most out of them." While the most important part of his professional work (psychology and its application to teaching, lectures, "practice teaching," etc.) does not come until the spring term, he has, nevertheless, done excellent work in theory and practice of teaching and in directing the reading of his pupils in "professional" literature. Besides this, I take pleasure in acknowledging Professor Brown's readiness to perform any and every duty which might in any way contribute to the good of the department, the reputation and prosperity of the school, and the improvement of the students.

Believing that the facts which I have presented are all encouraging indications of better things, a number of which will be accomplished this session, and feeling that the past achievements and the present prospects entitle the department to take honorable rank among the permanent educational institutions of our State, I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. L. MADISON,

Principal of the Cullowhee High School.

PAINTER, N. C., December 25, 1894.

To the Board of Managers, Normal Department,

Cullowhee High School.

GENTLEMEN—As the half-year of session of 1894-'95 has expired, I desire to make the following report:

The enrollment of the Normal Department up to date is twenty-eight, representing the following counties: Haywood, Jackson, Transylvania, Macon, Swain, Graham and Cherokee. The indications are that this enrollment will be greatly increased with the beginning of the next term. A canvassing trip has been made by the teacher in charge over a part of the district in the interest of the school. The results of this trip are not yet fully known, but it bids fair to be of great benefit.

The academic work of the department has been divided between the teacher in charge and the principal of the Cullowhee High School. The class has completed the professional work; Page's Theory and Practice, and a short course of professional reading.

A good start toward a professional library has been made by appropriation of the board. This has been increased by donations until it has become a respectable collection. The Normal Department has at all

times been generously dealt with by the High School in the matter of furnishings and building.

As teacher in charge, I must mention the individual favor shown the Normal by the principal of the Cullowhee High School, both in word and act.

Respectfully submitted,
B. B. BROWN,
Teacher in charge of Normal Department.

The State Superintendent, upon whom the duty of organizing this Normal School was placed by the Legislature of 1893, though he knew nothing of the passage of the act authorizing it until some weeks after the Legislature adjourned, feels impelled to say that the section of the State in which it is located needs the work of such an institution very much for the proper preparation and equipment of teachers for the public schools. The small sum appropriated has thus far done much good and is destined to accomplish a great work, and one of lasting benefit to the people of that section of the State, if it shall be continued.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED RACE.

APPROPRIATION \$8,000 PER ANNUM.

NAMES OF LOCAL BOARDS OF DIRECTORS AND PRINCIPALS.

SALISBURY.—Theo. F. Kluttz, D. L. Gaskill, George W. Wright, John Ramsey; Rev. J. Rumble, Treasurer; F. M. Martin, Principal.

FAYETTEVILLE.—N. W. Ray, H. R. Horne; Dr. H. W. Lilly, Treasurer; G. H. Williams, Principal.

GOLDSBORO.—D. J. Broadhurst, C. B. Aycock, W. C. Munroe; M. L. Lee, H. L. Grant, Treasurer; R. S. Rives, Principal.

PLYMOUTH.—E. E. Latham, Joseph Tucker, W. L. Davenport; J. F. Norman, Treasurer; H. C. Crosby, Principal.

ELIZABETH CITY.—W. J. Griffin, S. L. Sheep, E. F. Lamb, J. W. Albertson, Jr.; F. F. Cohoon, Treasurer; P. W. Moore, Principal.

FRANKLINTON.—N. Y. Gulley, J. A. Thomas, H. C. Kearney, John H. Williamson; B. W. Ballard, Treasurer; J. A. Savage, Principal.

REPORTS SALISBURY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL 1892-'93 AND 1893-'94.

SALISBURY, N. C., August 28, 1893.

HON. JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with my position, I submit the twelfth annual report of the State Normal School of Salisbury, N. C. The session began September 5, 1892, and closed April 21, 1893. One hundred and eighteen students were enrolled, representing fourteen counties.

The final examinations showed much progress. The moral tone and conduct of the students were commendable. The Lyceum connected with the Normal is a great auxiliary to the students. In it they can develop their powers, and put into practice the knowledge acquired from books. It is a source of usefulness and interest to students and citizens of the town and community. Many distinguished visitors addressed the school and Lyceum on subjects of interest during the session. The closing exercises were said to be the best in the history of the school.

The graduating class of 1893 consisted of five members, three young men and two young women.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. MARTIN,
Principal.

SALISBURY, N. C., September 14, 1894.

HON. JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR—I submit the report of school for 1893 and '94. The session began September 4th, 1893, and closed April 20th, 1894. During the session we enrolled one hundred and eighteen (118) students, 49 males and 69 females—representing eleven counties in the State, with two representatives from South Carolina and one from Tennessee. Owing to the financial stringency, the number was numerically smaller than last year, but results better.

The work of the session, as a whole, was very good. The standard of scholarship was raised, which required diligent study for promotion; said requirement gave life and vigor to the school, and the results were gratifying. Six graduated from the class of 1894—four males and two females.

By the energy and push of pupils and teachers, sixty volumes have been added to the library; one anatomical chart to the apparatus for the facilitation of the work. Efforts are being made to secure a place for permanent location of the school. During the session the students were addressed by several distinguished gentlemen, as Revs. P. S. Lewis, W. H. Sheppard of the Congo Mission in Africa, B. F. Murray, R. P. Rumley, John G. Murray, W. H. Bryant, and Profs. A. B. Vincent, S. B. Pride, J. D. Martin, and Mr. L. P. Berry.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. MARTIN.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

J. RUMPLE, *Treasurer, in account with**State Colored Normal School, Salisbury, N. C.*

1892.

DR.

May 31.	To balance from last term.....	\$ 124 78
Oct. 3.	To amount of Auditor's warrant.....	700 00
Dec. 28.	To amount of Auditor's warrant.....	700 00
1893.		
July 6.	To amount of Peabody fund	175 00
		—————\$1,699 78

CR.

By disbursements as per vouchers filed with

State Superintendent Public Instruction. \$1,623 45

To balance.	76 33
	—————\$1,699 78

1893.	Dr.	
Sept. 13.	To balance from last term	\$ 76 33
Oct. 2.	To amount of Auditor's warrant.....	700 00
1894.		
Jan. 3.	To amount of Auditor's warrant.....	700 00
Mar. 12.	To amount of Peabody fund.....	100 00
Aug. 3.	To amount of Peabody fund	100 00
		—————\$1,676 33
	Cr.	
	By disbursements as per vouchers filed with	
	State Superintendent Public Instruction..	\$1,661 00
	To balance	15 33
		—————\$1,676 33

REPORTS OF FAYETTEVILLE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL FOR 1892-'93 AND 1893-'94.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR 1892-'93.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 1, 1893.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, *State Superintendent Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request, I beg leave to submit to you the following report :

The sixteenth annual session of the above-mentioned school began September 5, 1892, and, after continuing thirty six weeks, closed May 19, 1893. The total enrollment during the year was one hundred and thirty, of which forty-five were males, and eighty-five females.

The counties represented include Bladen, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson and Wayne—in all, eleven.

The daily average attendance was 110. The number of students from abroad reached forty-six and included 35 per cent. of the entire number enrolled.

There were four students in the Senior class, all of whom completed the prescribed course and received diplomas recommending them as teachers.

Since the establishment of the school, 760 different students from 66 counties of the State have been enrolled, and of this number 117 have completed the course of study. The general deportment of the students during the year has been good. They have been deeply interested in the execution of their work and have given their teachers very little trouble.

The Literary and Temperance Societies connected with the institution held their meetings regularly and did much good.

The closing exercises of the school took place during the last week of the session. The annual exhibition of the Preparatory Department took place Tuesday afternoon, and the closing exercises of the Normal Department Thursday afternoon. These exercises were well attended by the citizens, and many words of approval and commendation were given to the Faculty.

For course of study covering six years see Catalogue. The text-books in use are those recommended by the State Board of Education.

The Faculty have labored with much earnestness to discharge fully the several duties devolving upon them, and they feel reasonably satisfied with the results obtained.

The institution stands greatly in need of a supplement to the funds appropriated for this work, and without this increase the operations of the school will be materially impaired.

In conclusion, I desire to return my sincere thanks to the Local Board of Managers for the interest they have taken in the work and the assistance they have rendered me in carrying it on successfully.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR 1893-'94.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

SIR—The seventeenth annual session of this institution began September 4th, 1893, and closed May 18th, 1894, being a session of nine months.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the times, which made an unfavorable year for educational work, our Normal School has been remarkably prosperous, representing, as it does, ten different counties, with more than 31 per cent. of its students coming from communities outside of Fayetteville.

The school is divided into two departments, namely, Preparatory and Normal, there being 40 students in the former and 66 in the latter. For information in regard to the courses of study for these departments, see Catalogue.

The whole number of students enrolled during the session was—males, 35; females, 71; total, 106. The daily average attendance was 90. The counties represented include Bladen, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Robeson, Sampson and Wake.

The Senior class consisted of five students, who, having satisfactorily completed the course of study prescribed, were granted diplomas of

graduation. Four of these presented themselves for public examination, and received first-grade teachers' certificates.

Since the establishment of the school 791 different pupils, from 67 different counties, have been admitted. Of these, 122 have completed the prescribed course. Earnestness on the part of the teachers to impart instruction, and eagerness on the part of the students to receive it, have done much toward making our work here a success.

The Literary and Temperance Societies held regular sessions during the year, and much improvement was seen as a result of this training.

In addition to this, many lectures on a variety of subjects were delivered by the Principal, and by distinguished educators and friends of education, greatly to the benefit of the students in attendance.

The school enjoys the favor of the people of this section of the State, and it is doing a great work for the elevation of the colored race.

The closing exercises took place in the school building. The annual exhibition took place Tuesday afternoon, May 15th, at 4 o'clock; Literary exercises, Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock; and Commencement exercises, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All of these exercises were largely attended, and many congratulations were extended to the Faculty by visiting citizens.

The outlook for this institution of learning is encouraging, and the teachers feel cheered with the results of their labors during the past year.

Before closing this report, I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the Local Board of Managers, Capt. N. W. Ray, Mr. H. R. Horne and Dr. H. W. Lilly, whose support has materially aided me in carrying forward this work.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

G. H. WILLIAMS,

Fayetteville, N. C., June 1st, 1894.

Principal.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., September 5, 1893.

MR. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, *Superintendent Public Instruction,*

Raleigh.

DEAR SIR—I append a complete report since my incumbency as Treasurer of Colored Normal School:

To amount received from former Treasurer of Board.....		\$ 11 26
1892.		
Sept. 10.	To amount received from State Treasurer.	750 00
1893.		
March 1.	To amount received from State Treasurer.	750 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,511 26

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1892.

Sept. 10.	By paid as per Voucher No. 1.....	\$ 20 00
Sept. 10.	By paid as per Voucher No. 2	19 94
Oct. 1.	By paid as per Voucher No. 3.....	152 80
Oct. 1.	By paid as per Voucher No. 4.....	159 80
Nov. 26.	By paid as per Voucher No. 5.....	153 17
Dec. 23.	By paid as per Voucher No. 6.....	150 50

1893.

Jan. 28.	By paid as per Voucher No. 7.....	166 05
March 2.	By paid as per Voucher No. 8.....	150 50
M'ch 25.	By paid as per Voucher No. 9.....	152 51
April 22.	By paid as per Voucher No. 10.....	154 85
May 20.	By paid as per Voucher No. 11.....	173 00
Sept. 4.	By paid as per Voucher No. 12	20 00

1,473 12

To balance on hand September 5, 1893.

\$38 14

Respectfully,

H. W. LILLY,

Treasurer Colored Normal School.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., September 5, 1894.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, *Superintendent,*

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR—Following is my report as Treasurer of the Fayetteville Colored Normal School:

To balance on hand as per statement of September

5th, 1893 \$ 38 14

To received from State Treasurer, October 3d, 1893.. 750 00

To received from State Treasurer, January 5th, 1894.. 750 00

To received from State Treasurer, September 5, 1894.. 750 00

\$2,288 14

1893.

Oct. 5.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 13.....	\$157 26
Oct. 28.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 14	156 50
Nov. 27.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 15.....	157 00
Dec. 22.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 16	176 70

1894.

Jan. 27.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 17.....	162 10
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1894.		
Feb. 24.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 18	\$154 25
Mar 24.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 19	152 00
April 21.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 20	151 65
May 19.	By paid G. H. Williams, Superintendent, as per Voucher No. 21	183 83
	Postage and stationery	50
		<hr/> 1,451 79
	To balance on hand September 7, 1894.	\$836 35
	Yours truly,	
	H. W. LILLY,	
	Treasurer.	

REPORTS OF GOLDSBORO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (COLORED) FOR 1892-'93 AND 1893-'94.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR 1892-'93.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 30, 1893.

*To the Local Board of Managers of the
Goldsboro State Normal School.*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the sixth annual session of the Goldsboro State Normal School:

The session opened September 12, 1892, and closed May 18, 1893—a term of nine months. There were 128 matriculates, of whom 44 were males, and 84 females, representing the counties of Wayne, Lenoir, Edgecombe, Nash, Halifax, Craven, Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover, Johnston, Wake and Guilford. The session, though long, was well attended until a few weeks before the close, when the students, from force of circumstances, were obliged to go to the truck farms; but, upon the whole, the school has been largely attended during the session. We have striven to hold up the standard of scholarship in all the grades of the school. We had only one graduate.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The prescribed course of study (see Catalogue) has been adopted with an eye single to the present demands of our public schools and embraces only such branches as are required to be taught in them. The course will be raised when the Principal and Board of Managers deem it necessary.

DEPARTMENT.

The deportment of the school has been exceptionally good. We have tried to teach their minds and hearts the fact that "Order is heaven's first law." We have also taught the scholars not to be unmindful of that injunction—"To do unto others as we'd have them do unto us."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It is encouraging to note the interest that has been manifested on the part of the citizens of Goldsboro and the adjoining counties. The people have shown themselves to be interested in the work of the school. The colored people have seen clearly the great need of such a school, and recognize the progress that is being made by those for whom the school has been established.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized three years ago through the efforts of benevolent friends. Knowing, as we did, the great need of colored young men versed in the various trades, as well as the professions of life, it has been our chief object to train the students in the various handicrafts, so that a greater variety of employments may be opened to them, affording a means of livelihood and enhancing their value as citizens. The girls receive instruction in cutting, fitting, and needlework. It has been the purpose of the teachers to give the young men a practical knowledge of tools and instruct them in making such articles as would be of immediate benefit to the school. In front of the school building will be seen a stand (about twelve by fourteen feet) which was built by the young men to be used at the Columbian Celebration. An examination of this structure will show that the students possess a practical knowledge of the spirit-level, as well as the hammer and saw, the chisel and the adze. The young men have been taught to make settees and washboards, the former being used in the school, the latter being sold nearly as fast as we could make them. Another feature to this department has been added, viz., a turning lathe, which will enable the students to do fancy work. Our motto has been to teach the mind to think, the heart to love, and the hand to work.

To my assistant instructors (Miss L. S. Dorr, Mrs. A. L. Dillard and Mrs. J. B. Hagans), who have labored so zealously in building up a moral and religious as well as a literary sentiment among those entrusted to their care, I am truly grateful.

And to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, I return thanks for the kindly manner in which you have aided me in conducting the work, and the spirit you have exhibited in the mental development of the colored people.

Very respectfully,

H. E. HAGANS,
Principal.

REPORT FOR 1893-'94.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., June 28, 1894.

To the Local Board and

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit a report of the State Normal School for colored people, located at this place. We opened September 11, 1893, and closed June 15, 1894, a term of ten months, including one month of Teachers' Institute. The entire number of students enrolled: females, 110; males, 39—total, 149.

GRADUATES.

The absolute necessity for thoroughness in all the branches taught, and owing to the fact that none were as well prepared as they should be, we could not graduate anyone at the close of this term. So far as we are able to judge, all concerned agree that we are correct in demanding thoroughness of scholarship and adequate preparation before graduation.

COURSE OF STUDY.

We have followed the prescribed course indicated in the Catalogue. However, we are of the opinion that the standard could be raised to advantage. We believe the standard of scholarship for the Colored Normal should be as high as that of the white graded school, at least.

DEPORTMENT.

The order of the school has been uniformly good. We believe that moral character and chaste deportment should be rigidly taught in colored as well as in the white schools.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

There is a growing interest in this school among the citizens of Goldsboro and this section. This is indicated by the number of visitors and inquiries made during the term. At the close of the school we were hardly able to accommodate the crowds coming in from the neighboring villages, together with the great number of both races attending from the city.

MANUAL TRAINING.

This department has not developed in proportion with other phases of our work, for the reason we have not had the means with which to buy material and engage help. We did some work, a part of which was on exhibition at our closing, with which the public seemed very much pleased, finding ready sales for the articles on exhibition.

LIBRARY.

On taking charge I found a number of books, and was able to furnish many of the students with text-books. It would be a great blessing to poor boys and girls if we could furnish more, for we find quite a num-

ber who could attend school if they had books. As principal, allow me to commend the earnest and efficient labors of Miss L. S. Dorr and Mrs. G. T. Wassom, our assistants. We feel very grateful to the chairman and all the members of our board for the encouragement given from time to time.

THE INSTITUTE.

And we thank them for the assistance rendered us by the presence and help of Prof. S. G. Atkins during our Institute. The Teachers' Institute was full of interest from beginning to end. We had an enrollment of 57 from Wayne and adjoining counties. It is said to have been one of the most profitable Institutes ever held in connection with this school. Professor Atkins is one of the most efficient Institute workers we have ever met. The people of Goldsboro were all pleased with the valuable services he rendered us. I am of the opinion that no money spent for the education of the colored people of North Carolina profits better than that spent in Institute work for teachers.

We humbly ask for some help in the interest of our industrial department. We believe the Negro is furnishing the most agreeable labor, and if properly educated, hand, head and heart, he will be the most profitable laborer the South can employ.

Most respectfully submitted,

R. S. RIVES.

Principal.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

State Colored Normal School in account with

H. L. GRANT, *Treasurer, Session 1892-'93.*

1892.	DR.	
	To balance, 1891-'92	\$ 316 55
Oct. 11.	To warrant No. 1735	700 00
Jan. 10.	To warrant No. 2294	700 00
		-----\$1,716 55

1893.	CR.	
	By vouchers Nos. 1 to 11	\$ 843 32
	By vouchers Nos. 12 to 16	754 50
May 31.	Balance	118 73
		-----\$1,716 55

Session 1893-'94.

1893.	DR.	
	To balance	\$ 118 73
July	To check, Peabody fund	150 00
Oct. 2.	To warrant No. 4027	700 00
1894.		
Jan. 4.	To warrant No. 4672	700 00
June	Balance	23 55
		-----\$1,692 28

CR.

1893.	By vouchers Nos. 1 to 12	\$ 834 18
1894.	By vouchers Nos. 13 to 22	858 10
		-----\$1,692 28
	Balance due Treasurer, \$23.55.	

H. L. GRANT,
Treasurer.

July 5, 1894.

REPORT OF PLYMOUTH STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL FOR 1892-'93 AND 1893-'94.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., June 3, 1893.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH,

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR—As Principal, I submit the following report of Plymouth State Colored Normal School. The twelfth session of forty weeks opened on the 29th day of August, 1892, and closed on the 2d day of June, 1893. We had 36 male and 104 female students, making a total of 140, representing nineteen counties, as follows: Bertie 9, Beaufort 1, Cumberland 1, Camden 4, Craven 1, Chowan 4, Durham 1, Edgecombe 1, Gates 6, Hertford 1, Halifax 1, Martin 4, Nansemond (Va) 1, Pitt 2, Princess Anne (Va.) 1, Perquimans 3, Tyrrell 7, Wake 1, and Washington 91. The majority of these pupils acquitted themselves with credit. Throughout the session the students showed a marked degree of interest in their studies, as well as a cheerful readiness to comply at all times with the rules and regulations of school. They were courteous to the teachers and respectful towards each other. Taking them altogether, I have never seen a more orderly and well-behaved set of young people.

A kind Providence blessed us with fair health. We had very little sickness among us; and our number was not diminished by the hand of death. The students appeared to be more self-respecting than in former years, and this, we believe, has greatly enhanced the moral tone of Plymouth Normal. Two-thirds of our pupils were females, many of whom bid fair to become excellent teachers for the public schools. My assistants, Prof. John W. McDonald and Mrs. Emma J. Dance, were attentive to duty and did much to make the session a great success. The work done in the classes, I think, was superior to that of previous years. The literary advancement of the students was all that could be expected under existing environments. Many were poor and could not attend regularly, others taught long (three or four months) terms of public school during the scholastic year; while others still were hindered by the excessive cold weather of the past winter, said to have been the most severe winter experienced in this part of the country for many years.

I feel myself under lasting obligations to the members of my local board of directors for much needed encouragement in the prosecution of my work. It is with sadness we chronicle the death of the chairman, Charles Latham, Esq. At the advanced age of 83, he died on the 19th of May, 1893, leaving a host of friends, white and black, to mourn his loss. The secretary, Hon. Charles L. Pettigrew, is no longer a citizen of Plymouth. We understand his future home will be Atlanta, Ga. It is to be regretted that our local board will no longer be favored with the counsel and influence of these two warm-hearted gentlemen. None will feel their loss more keenly than the colored people, especially the students of Plymouth State Normal.

The closing exercises, consisting of an exhibition on the 31st of May, annual oration June 1, by Mr. D. W. White, a former pupil and graduate of Plymouth Normal, and a Commencement on June 2, 1893, showed careful study and preparation, and reflected much credit upon the students. The people showed their hearty appreciation of the exercises by crowding the hall with a well-behaved audience each night. The interest of the occasion seemed to inspire the pupils with new zeal. All things taken into consideration, this was, in our judgment, the best session the school has enjoyed for several years.

Everything seems to point to a fine opening and a better session next scholastic year. In reality there has been a gradual, but steady improvement in Plymouth State Normal for five or six years.

For further information in regard to Plymouth Normal we refer you to Catalogue for 1892-'93. We are

Most obediently yours,

H. C. CROSBY,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR 1893-'94.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., June 14, 1894.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, *State Superintendent*

Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR—I submit the following report of the Plymouth State Normal School:

The last session opened on the 4th day of September, 1893, and after a continuance of forty weeks closed June 8, 1894. The enrollment for the scholastic year was (males 50, females 111) 161, representing nineteen counties. The average attendance was very good, except in the months of November and December, much better than usual. The work of the teachers was strictly in conformity to the curriculum of the school. The regular course of study has undergone no change since my last report.

At no period in the history of this Normal has the general deportment of the pupils been better, or their habits of study more praiseworthy.

While we were not altogether rid of "the tardy scholar," and "the listless drone," yet, I am glad to say, the greater part of the students manifested a deep interest in study, and a keen desire for mental improvement. There was marked advancement made by the students in Arithmetic, English Grammar, and other branches now taught in the public schools of the State. One young lady, Mary M. Sumner, of Gates County, completed the course of study and received her diploma.

A few of the students had mumps during the winter, otherwise their health was remarkably good.

The excellent moral reputation of Plymouth Normal has much to do with its growing popularity. Throughout the session just closed not a single one of our students, so far as I know, laid himself open to censure or blame for immoral conduct.

The people of Plymouth and vicinity appear to be well pleased with the management and fruits of this institution, and from first to last gave it their hearty endorsement and support. The following clipping from the *Roanoke Beacon* (June 8, 1894), a weekly published in this town, may be of some interest, as it expresses the sentiments of both races throughout this section:

"PLYMOUTH STATE NORMAL.—The Plymouth State Normal School will hold its commencement exercises to-night. The present session of this school has been a much greater success than any of the past, and more good has resulted. Prof. Crosby is much pleased with his success, and the people of the town, especially the whites, give the Professor due credit for his untiring zeal in the work he has so faithfully done. Those of our colored people who have taken advantage of the golden opportunities offered by the school are loud in its praises.

"Those of our citizens who have not visited this institution during the past session, but who have come in contact with the students upon the streets and in business affairs, cannot fail to recognize the fact that Prof. Crosby and his assistants are giving the students under their care the proper educational training."

The *closing exercises* were largely attended, and reflected much credit upon teachers and students. A former pupil and graduate, Professor William A. Taylor, of Hertford, N. C., delivered the annual oration. His discussion of the subject, "The Demands of the Hour," met the approval of a large and respectful audience, and was warmly applauded. I regard this as the best session in the history of this school, and believe I express the opinion of our thinking men and women when I say "Plymouth State Normal grows better every year." This gratifying success is largely due to the members of the Local Board of Directors and the assistant teachers.

For further information, see Catalogue for the year 1893-'94.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CROSBY,

Principal.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1892-'93.

J. F. NORMAN, *Treasurer,**In account with Plymouth Colored Normal School.*

1892.	DR.	
June 3.	To balance on hand	\$ 351 92
Oct. 15.	To Auditor's warrant	700 00
1893.		
Feb. 17.	To Auditor's warrant	700 00
	Total	\$1,751 92
	CR.	
	By vouchers filed with State Superintendent	
	Public Instruction	\$1,587 78
	To balance	164 14
		\$1,751 92

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1893-'94.

J. F. NORMAN, *Treasurer,**In account with Plymouth Colored Normal School.*

1893.	DR.	
June 2.	To balance on hand	\$ 164 14
Oct. 2.	To Auditor's warrant	700 00
1894.		
	To Auditor's warrant	700 00
Aug. 1.	To amount of Peabody fund	150 00
	Total	\$1,714 14
	CR.	
	By vouchers filed with State Superintendent	
	Public Instruction	\$1,590 18
	To balance	123 96
		\$1,714 14

REPORTS OF ELIZABETH CITY STATE COLORED NORMAL
SCHOOL FOR 1892-'93, AND 1893-'94.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 5, 1893.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, *State Superintendent Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit this, my second annual report of the Elizabeth City State Normal School.

For the benefit of those teachers in the several contiguous counties, who teach during the winter term of the public schools, the session began early, being August 15, 1892, and lasted until May 26, 1893. The

numerical gain of the second session over the first is encouraging. Sixty-nine students were enrolled during the first session, who represented nine counties. The enrollment for the session just ended is one hundred and twenty (120). Of this number forty-six (46) are males and seventy-four (74) are females—an increase of over 57 per cent. They represent the fourteen counties herein enumerated: Hyde, 1; Pasquotank, 56; Martin, 1; Washington, 10; Dare, 2; Northampton, 1; Bertie, 11; Onslow, 1; Camden, 8; Gates, 2; Perquimans, 15; Chowan, 4; Hertford, 2; and Currituck, 6.

Knowing from experience that greater intellectual progress would accrue by complying with the tenor of the law touching the establishment of the Normal School system in North Carolina, we have embraced in our curriculum the branches upon which the teachers are examined and required by law to teach in the public schools, and have taught them thoroughly. And we bear in mind that intellectual culture alone cannot produce competent teachers; hence, we endeavor to teach the students both by precept and example the importance of a foundation based upon good character. In this connection, permit me to say that your address before the students of this institution has been beneficial to students and instructors.

The entire session has been characterized by the manifest interest of the students who have availed themselves of the opportunity which this Normal School affords. They were orderly and courteous, cheerful and hopeful, persevering and untiring in their efforts to fit themselves for teaching.

Since the establishment of the Normal at this place, some of the citizens have contributed more than one hundred dollars to enhance its usefulness. They already see and feel the educational benefit and the good influence which the school exerts. It would afford additional advantages were it on an equal financial basis with the other Normals of the State.

At different times during the session, the following gentlemen made interesting and valuable addresses: Prof. S. L. Sheep, ex-Sheriff Cohoon, and Mr. Hugh Cale, of Elizabeth City, N. C.; Bishop J. W. Hood, of Fayetteville, N. C.; and Prof. A. M. McMillan, ex-Superintendent Public Schools, Utica, New York.

The closing exercises were largely attended. On each night there were present some of our most prominent white citizens.

Much credit is due Mr. J. H. M. Butler, assistant teacher, for the faithful discharge of his duty.

Allow me, at the close of the year's work, to express my gratitude and sincere acknowledgments to the members of the Local Board of Managers for their invaluable and efficient aid and counsel in advancing the interests and usefulness of the Elizabeth City State Normal School.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. W. MOORE,

74 *Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

The following is the Treasurer's report for 1892-'93:

F. F. COHOON, *Treasurer.*

In account with Elizabeth City Normal School, Colored Race.

1892.	DR.	
Sept. 1. To balance on hand.....	\$	199 86
Nov. 7. To Auditor's warrant		450 00
1893.		
Feb. 21. To Auditor's warrant		450 00
July 17. To amount of Peabody fund		125 00
To amt. from Olive Branch Baptist Church..		12 00
To amt. from State Normal School Exhibition,		10 00
To amt. from Cornerstone Baptist Church ...		12 00
To amt. from Mt. Lebanon Methodist Church,		3 85
To amt. from Educational Society		7 10
To amt. from subscription		15 20
	-----	\$1,285 01
	CR.	
By vouchers on file in the office of the State		
Superintendent Public Instruction.....	\$1,154 05	
To balance.....		130 96
	-----	\$1,285 01

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL FOR 1893-'94.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 5, 1894.

To the HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR—I present you my annual report of the third session of the Elizabeth City State Colored Normal School. The session began September 4, 1893, and continued until June 15, 1894, making a term of forty (40) weeks. During the session one hundred and seventy-three (173) students were matriculated, who represent Pasquotank, Washington, Perquimans, Dare, Camden, Currituck, Craven, Pamlico, Beaufort, Hyde, Gates, Onslow, Bertie, Northampton, Chowan, Martin and Hertford counties—17 in all. The number of males enrolled is 58; females, 115. Fifty-eight of our students have certificates issued by county superintendents, and there are others who can do fairly good work in the public schools.

The students were faithful, studious, orderly and obedient throughout the session. They made rapid and substantial progress. The assistant teachers, Mrs. F. B. Norman and Prof. J. W. Brown, did valuable and efficient service. The exercises of the Normal School Lyceum, on

Friday evenings of each week, were productive of much good to the students. At different times during the session the school was addressed by the following gentlemen: Hon. J. C. Scarborough, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Rev. F. H. Johnson, D. D., and Rev. P. W. Melick, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Rev. W. H. Goler, D. D., President Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C.; Hon. Geo. H. White, Tarboro, N. C.; J. C. Dancy, Wilmington, N. C.; Prof. G. H. Williams, Principal Fayetteville State Normal School; Rev. A. B. Vincent, Raleigh, N. C., and Prof. T. H. Kimpton, New York.

The Commencement exercises were excellent. Hon. W. J. Griffin, chairman of the Local Board of Managers of the Normal School, delivered the address to the Senior class. Rev. M. W. Norman, Professor of Theology in Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., delivered an instructive and scholarly address to the Literary Society.

The following summary of the work of the Elizabeth City State Normal School shows the magnitude of its growth:

First Session.

Length of session	five months.
Number of students enrolled	69
Number of students licensed to teach	20
Number of counties represented	9

Second Session.

Length of session	nine months.
Number of students enrolled	120
Number of counties represented	14
Number of students licensed to teach	36

Third Session.

Length of session	ten months.
Number of students enrolled	173
Number of counties represented	17
Number of students licensed to teach	58

I cannot close this report without thanking the members of the Local Board of Managers for their wise counsel, hopeful encouragement, and for whatever tended to make this school the most successful and beneficial of its kind. They have been untiring in their efforts for the best interests of the school. I desire, also, to express my sincere gratitude to you for your interest in the work at this place, and for the Peabody fund, which has greatly supplemented the small appropriation for this school.

Respectfully submitted,

P. W. MOORE,

Principal.

76 *Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

The following is the report of the Treasurer for the Session of 1893-'94:

F. F. COHOON, *Treasurer, in account with*

State Colored Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.

1893.	DR.	
Sept. 16.	To balance on hand	\$ 130 96
Oct. 2.	To cash from J. C. Scarborough, State Super- intendent, State appropriation	450 00
	To amount Peabody fund	200 00
1894.		
	To amount State fund	450 00
	To amount from entertainments by school..	65 81
		—————\$1,296 77
	CR.	
	By expenditures, October 2, 1893, to June 15, 1894, as per vouchers on file	\$1,210 28
	By balance on hand	86 49
		—————\$1,296 77

REPORT OF FRANKLINTON COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Legislature of 1893 (chapter 24, Public Laws 1893) ordered the Colored Normal School to be moved from Warrenton to Franklinton.

Under this act the school was moved to Franklinton in time for the fall session of 1893. On July 14, 1893, I appointed the following gentlemen of Franklin County to be a Local Board of Managers: N. Y. Gulley, chairman; J. A. Thomas, H. C. Kearney, B. W. Ballard and John H. Williamson. These gentlemen met and elected B. W. Ballard Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, and J. A. Savage Principal of the school. By Mr. Savage's aid and advice, a corps of teachers, to be under Mr. Savage's supervision, was selected. The school began its session on October 3, 1893. I submit the reports of the Principal and the Secretary and Treasurer, as follows:

FRANKLINTON, N. C., July, 1894.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, *State Supt. Public Instruction,*
North Carolina.

DEAR SIR—I submit the following report of the work done in the State Normal School for Colored People, located at Franklinton, N. C., for the year 1893-'94:

Our school term began October 3d, 1893, and closed May 12th, 1894, making a term of eight months, during which time there were 215 pupils enrolled from the following counties:

Alamance, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Iredell, Johnston, Lenoir, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Robeson, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wayne and Wilson. All the townships in Franklin County were largely represented.

Seven teachers were employed during the year.

The industrial feature of the school is made prominent, along with the best methods of teaching and school government.

The discipline of the school was good. No serious cases of discipline.

The health of the pupils was good; no deaths in school.

Several prominent persons visited us during the year; the most of them delivered lectures. Among the lecturers were:

Rev. Baylus Cade—Subject, "Books and Reading."

N. Y. Gulley—Subject, "Every-day Economics of Life."

Dr. H. M. Brown—Subject, "The Development of the Mind."

J. H. Williamson—Subject, "The Development of Negro Morals."

Prof. C. N. Williamson—Subject, "Negro Citizenship a Hope."

Rev. A. G. Davis—Subject, "A Talk to the Students on Character."

The Commencement exercises were well attended by both races, and the citizens seemed to be pleased.

Our outlook for another session is cheering. The local school is almost a thing of the past. The inducements offered here are accepted by pupils from adjacent and distant counties in our State.

We could increase the number of counties represented here, double the attendance, and do a more efficient work for the State, if our funds were larger.

The colored people are too poor to attend a large centralized school. The Normals will always reach a large number of colored people. Possibly it would be well to say, that of the 215 pupils, 43 were under the required age (15). We have a Model department, and these young pupils are under a trained teacher. The advanced pupils go in this room and see the work done, and are required to repeat it.

The teachers have been faithful.

Several of our pupils are teaching in different counties in our State, and the reports sent up indicate great improvement on all lines in school work.

Our Local Board of Managers exercised a helpful oversight, and spared no pains to make our school a success.

We thank you personally for your interest in our behalf.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SAVAGE,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

B. W. BALLARD, *Treasurer,*

In account with Franklinton Colored Normal School.

1893.	DR.	
Aug. 25.	To Auditor's warrant	\$ 700 00
1894.		
Jan. 3.	To Auditor's warrant	700 00
Mar. 1.	To Peabody fund	150 00
	Total	\$1,550 00
	CR.	
	By disbursements as per vouchers filed with	
	State Superintendent Public Instruction..	\$1,539 75
	To balance	10 25
		\$1,550 00

CROATAN INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school was established under chapter 400, section 7, Laws of 1887, and was continued under said section until the law was amended by section 2 of chapter 60, Laws of 1889. Under this legislation five hundred dollars was appropriated out of the public school funds in the State Treasury for the support of said school, which is paid semi-annually upon the receipt by the State Superintendent of a report of the operations of said school, made by the Board of Directors and teacher.

The reports have been received as follows:

1. July 1, 1893, for session beginning January 30, 1893, and closing June 28, 1893.

Length of term, twenty weeks.

Students enrolled, forty-eight.

Warrant sent for spring term, 1893, for payment of Charles Stuart, teacher, and for his assistants, *\$313.

2. Fall term, 1893. School opened July 31, and closed December 20, 1893.

Length of session, fifteen weeks.

Students enrolled, seventy-three.

Warrant sent for fall term, 1893, for payment of Charles Stuart and his assistants, *\$227.75.

3. Spring term, 1894. School opened January 29, and closed June 1, 1894.

Length of term, eighteen weeks.

Students enrolled, forty-four.

Warrant sent for spring term, 1894, for payment of Charles Stuart, teacher and assistants, \$290.

The report for fall term of 1894, has not been received.

*The excess over \$500, the annual appropriation, sent in 1893, was from a balance due said school from a previous year.

The Board of Trustees of said school are as follows:

Isaac Brabry, Preston Locklear, James Dial, John J. Oxendine, Malchiah Locklear, J. A. Locklear, Pates, Robeson County, N. C.

Charles Stuart, Principal.

I have been informed by reputable gentlemen of Robeson County that the school has done and is still doing a good work, and much needed by the people for whose benefit it was established.

TABLE No. I—1893.

School Funds Received by County Treasurers for the School Year ending June 30, 1894.

COUNTIES.	State and County Poll-tax.	Special Poll Tax, Section 2590.	General Property School Tax.	Special Property Tax, Section 2590.	Special Property Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Last Report.
Alamance	3,957 56		6,184 33				145 25				41 76	10,628 90	1,020 20
Alexander	1,889 27		1,486 78				65 15				2 00	3,443 20	377 64
Alleghany	1,385 13		940 41				60 00					2,395 54	373 54
Anson			3,000 00				164 61					3,395 86	4,973 70
Ashe	2,841 89		1,994 57				139 65			2 47	157 25	5,135 74	1,244 57
Beaufort	2,307 24		4,050 98				31 00	1,500 00			153 96	8,012 21	6,493 26
Bertie	3,671 53		4,181 82				515 48	2,921 25			119 99	11,389 51	6,261 42
Bladen			4,605 74				68 87	190 00			306 43	8,485 50	2,151 73
Brunswick	1,621 95		1,968 37				65 75	117 57			3,620 89	3,773 61	1,508 48
Buncombe	4,000 00		6,407 00				664 50			8,311 20		19,382 70	11,458 08
Burke	2,893 78		2,808 78		4 00		129 40					5,535 96	2,417 12
Cabarrus	2,025 00	1,012 80	4,331 05	821 84			154 10				78 10	9,023 49	851 82
Caldwell	2,340 18		2,416 47				227 40				25 00	5,039 05	563 32
Camden	800 00		1,960 00				59 11				2 00	2,761 44	13 50
Carteret	1,549 23		1,331 53				5 00	95 00			52 35	3,033 11	1,046 13
Caswell	2,459 29		2,630 88				211 41	190 00			168 38	5,959 96	4,299 28
Catawba	3,519 60		4,794 47				236 40				676 24	9,256 71	1,251 56
Chatham	3,950 27		4,388 52				114 45	95 00				8,328 21	5,680 78
Cherokee	1,571 78		2,108 86		650 65	1,110 00	220 00	19 00			211 93	5,614 62	3,236 88
Chowan	1,255 43		1,689 65				147 72	1,140 00			117 98	4,350 78	
Clay	725 00		667 21				1 00					1,396 21	36 79
Cleveland	3,979 07		5,216 40				789 70	200 00			1 30	10,186 47	2,113 73
Columbus	3,150 22		3,797 05				241 35	570 00				7,767 65	4,067 86
Craven	1,637 00		5,839 00				316 33	3,240 00			689 25	11,841 61	2,442 33
Cumberland	3,406 00		6,350 89				154 97	3,200 00			120 95	13,226 91	378 44
Currituck	1,200 00		1,039 00				167 70	950 00		10 00		3,372 70	
Dare	927 05		477 09				32 86	50 00			47 50	1,534 50	588 29
Davidson	3,731 93		4,763 07				535 93				531 80	9,568 73	13 23
Wayne	2,385 45		2,414 55				157 26				43 00	5,000 26	881 02

* This includes Polls.

TABLE No. I—1893—Continued.

[illegible]

Northampton	3,416 49	4,530 30	229 95	1,377 50	203 35	8,380 09	3,631 56
Onslow	2,158 73	2,362 73	183 36	1,377 50	---	6,082 67	4,885 95
Orange	2,626 50	3,400 92	102 66	---	---	6,136 05	333 06
Pamlico	1,100 00	1,392 92	141 25	2,055 19	1 00	2,935 62	2,711 41
Pasquotank	2,474 63	2,782 37	141 25	2,055 19	---	7,316 41	1,822 21
Pender	1,922 73	2,038 33	53 35	380 00	63 00	5,228 41	---
Perquimans	1,724 25	2,126 48	190 79	975 00	---	5,016 52	1,000 14
Person	800 00	4,305 12	211 15	835 00	---	6,211 87	3,325 30
Pitt	4,217 42	5,041 90	324 77	2,403 50	44 40	12,031 99	11,058 37
Polk	5,010 75	7,013 42	352 60	---	635 26	2,580 69	353 71
Randolph	1,497 61	7,013 42	855 25	---	---	9,128 11	5,712 24
Richmond	4,006 78	4,206 08	388 06	---	25 50	12,923 39	8,771 36
Robeson	6,063 92	6,445 91	400 00	3,000 00	839 60	14,015 33	17,23 58
Rockingham	3,849 19	5,926 54	307 31	845 50	255 88	14,295 60	2,218 46
Rowan	3,587 15	9,289 76	296 17	---	47 50	8,506 87	558 16
Rutherford	4,253 20	4,000 00	287 13	855 00	445 28	9,050 17	5,137 50
Sampson	4,366 79	3,065 97	178 58	---	100 25	4,763 73	1,78 19
Stanly	2,550 07	2,578 67	275 06	665 00	5 70	7,128 26	1,782 88
Stokes	3,603 83	2,878 07	332 50	---	---	8,227 20	1,134 15
Surry	3,800 25	4,034 45	100 00	---	---	3,576 05	25 00
Swain	1,517 46	1,576 05	151 00	---	---	2,855 49	2,108 80
Tyrrell	712 11	1,187 63	22 06	---	43 92	1,853 48	2,572 58
Union	4,255 51	6,389 29	200 90	---	---	10,845 70	3,773 02
Vance	2,535 72	4,083 04	242 40	1,377 50	61 70	8,300 36	1,762 54
Wake	6,904 59	11,347 02	237 86	2,061 50	217 60	35,610 62	8,553 56
Warren	3,249 47	2,885 16	23 00	600 00	57 20	6,814 83	---
Washington	1,699 83	1,499 27	436 30	1,615 00	82 00	5,352 40	3,511 84
Watauga	2,487 45	1,871 46	79 00	---	5 00	4,442 91	843 03
Wayne	---	*12,863 61	215 06	427 50	7 00	13,513 20	4,282 22
Wilkes	---	---	15 50	1,377 50	2,009 57	12,673 76	8,169 67
Wilson	3,585 60	5,025 36	88 35	100 70	---	5,915 76	861 42
Yadkin	848 57	898 05	59 15	---	---	1,805 77	1,346 13
Yancey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	\$248,022 61	\$2,748 34	\$365,728 25	\$1,075 58 \$11,487 70	\$1,883 40 \$21,270 39 \$71,218 14	73 \$43 67 \$28,159 27	\$751,608 11 \$255,400 88

* This includes Polts.

Edgcombe	4,489 68	3,719 60	60 00	175 00	264 00	37 25	36 00	203 73	78 50	4,123 19	1,250 94	14,513 99	6,744 41
Forsyth	8,081 71	1,957 17	26,846 70		250 00			40 24	60 50	4,054 00	1,261 30	22,961 30	3,358 61
Franklin	4,203 45	3,843 53	5,525 51	799 08	438 00	22 00		192 78	59 40		70 60	10,171 20	2,444 56
Gaston	7,226 14	2,327 30	114 75	146 83	49 00			206 57	41 00	5 46	762 06	10,989 21	2,932 55
Gates	2,103 33	1,837 65	308 12	84 25	138 00	6 24		89 60	39 80		190 78	4,866 82	456 39
Graham	4,613 55	4,006 80			200 00			51 00	64 00		5 70	1,854 05	105 11
Granville	4,491 33	4,379 23	225 91	192 76	308 00	9 00		205 43	57 30	13 00	339 50	10,301 46	1,854 51
Greene	2,319 81	2,016 50			204 00			101 21	27 28		412 50	5,161 70	31 83
Gulford	8,415 01	4,030 70	1,477 37	535 18	255 00	25 50		353 36	54 40	14 90	2,800 00	18,021 45	31 83
Hallifax	4,450 21	4,450 21	3,770 81	469 53	318 20			220 42	111 46		1,406 10	11,201 27	4,355 19
Harnett	2,928 74	1,351 23	298 96	181 84	141 00			99 56	65 60	11 09		5,078 02	3,406 55
Haywood													
Henderson	4,707 65	682 53	457 38	17 80	53 90			100 00	83 22			6,162 49	5,512 11
Hertford	2,588 49	3,069 40	420 72	250 01	160 00			89 44	44 40			6,061 46	1,396 78
Hyde	2,694 07	1,273 58	50 25		146 50			78 35	29 30	40 12		4,312 47	3,159 28
Iredell	7,372 62	2,950 00	675 75	350 00	206 13	31 00	25 00	253 09	51 40	978 00		12,907 82	541 10
Jackson	3,256 90	191 75		65 00				71 10	39 40		5 00	3,629 15	1 89
Johnston	10,439 73	2,688 15	999 00	265 12	219 00	7 10		298 78	75 85		188 74	15,220 01	6,396 91
Jones	1,441 21	2,400 11	38 52	39 15	114 00			162 86	39 00	8 31		3,206 23	2,318 28
Lenoir	3,877 13	2,290 61	714 12	115 10	317 50			137 32	36 20		516 25	8,054 93	2,170 82
Lincoln	4,108 68	1,019 35	451 34	44 90	125 00			117 88	35 50	60	108 50	6,011 75	1,011 75
Macon	3,450 50	271 00	292 55	10 00	153 00			144 67	82 40	25 00		4,257 27	689 13
Madison	6,252 73	202 56	309 85		381 00			163 33	60 20	89 61		7,378 21	3,236 96
Martin	3,837 46	2,954 38	430 55	307 31	336 00			18 60	34 08		180 75	8,360 22	8,883 13
McDowell	3,375 00	1,285 00	210 18	71 84	12 50			519 85	112 75	16 05	4,763 72	5,007 50	3,801 02
Mecklenburg	10,969 04	6,475 56	686 45	899 02	297 50			74 90	34 30	17 75	1,802 78	26,512 72	6,029 55
Mitchell	3,182 63	128 00	180 89	33 60	124 00	50 00		79 74	30 70			3,825 27	839 11
Montgomery	2,756 32	815 10	189 90	225 88	69 33	21 00	9 00	166 62	30 00	9 50		4,196 97	2,365 91
Moore	4,391 57	3,108 46	185 00	150 00	300 00							8,341 35	169 92
Nash	7,518 50	5,910 00			295 00			423 38	452 15		5,096 64	21,303 12	17,455 59
New Hanover	4,158 17	4,082 02	200 91		339 00			183 88	38 40	36 25	339 10	9,877 73	2,633 92
Northampton	3,208 33	1,206 39	637 66	288 48	250 00		50 00	100 52	68 80	25 50		5,841 98	5,135 61
Onslow	2,852 27	2,032 83	175 08	66 00	294 36			117 76	69 15	7 60	360 31	6,065 36	463 78
Orange	1,770 69	741 19	98 03	250 49	239 00			59 76	56 10	4 00	4 45	3,048 01	2,339 02
Pamlico	2,087 71	2,449 79	1,975 36	794 01	628 00			33 62	50 10		209 09	7,838 71	1,469 94
Pasquotank	716 42	817 50	37 90	85 25	108 20			100 00	30 40	85	271 00	2,167 52	3,061 09
Pender	2,638 33	1,701 55			91 50			100 33	29 50	118 32	77 23	4,656 76	1,360 26
Perquimans	3,785 95	3,449 93	800 56	466 19	146 00	43 40		304 00	102 30	10 00	277 09	9,085 42	449 75
Person	6,529 21	4,912 40	798 00	247 14	269 30			296 20	60 15		1,103 94	14,596 81	8,494 02
Pitt	1,318 80	449 41	58 10	37 50	107 50			41 49	43 30	9 98	5 00	2,100 81	833 59
Polk	9,274 17	1,826 12	803 34	183 82	36 00			244 45	99 17		37 50	12,467 07	1,134 31
Randolph	3,102 51	3,315 53	437 57		211 41	33 05		155 86	29 20		1,171 67	7,949 07	6,891 28
Richmond	6,017 46	1,034 35	1,034 35	1,034 35	255 00			309 72	61 45	22 00		16,379 81	5,314 94
Robeson	3,752 67	4,365 81	1,488 13	231 05	291 00	50 00	50 00	123 98	84 07		1,948 80	15,228 37	5,104 54
Rockingham	9,900 91	3,553 61	676 26	98 56	240 00	53 00		234 11	34 40	25 45		14,999 87	1,484 19

TABLE No. II—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	Paid Teach- ers of White Schools.	Paid Teach- ers of Col- ored Schools.	Paid for School Sites, (White).	Paid for School Houses and Sites, (Colored).	Paid County Superin- tendents.	Paid for Institutes, (White)	Paid for Institutes, (Colored).	Paid Treas- urers' Com- missions.	Paid Mileage and per diem of Co. Board of Education.	Paid Ex- penses of Co. Board of Education.	Paid to City Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disburse- ments.	Balance on hand June 30, 1894.	Amount due Treasurers.
Rutherford	5,879 08	1,402 70	515 81	510 90	508 25	\$35 00	\$2 75	176 23	84 75	15 30			8,488 02	137 01	
Sampson	5,015 97	3,328 81	273 59	493 73	380 00			185 42	57 50	11 50			9,456 52	4,731 15	
Stanly	3,822 90	576 65	133 16	27 35	47 20			98 79	30 90	2 30			4,745 51	194 38	
Stokes	5,663 74	1,504 62	631 16		164 99			161 37	26 10				8,282 91	825 33	
Surry	5,773 62	887 45	670 77	162 35	49 50			20 50	1 95				7,560 14	1,815 21	
Swain	3,249 00	95 88			137 00			69 52	32 65	6 00			3,601 02		
Tennessee	1,857 02	272 81	322 50	37 50	67 00	\$55 50		52 56	31 25			2 50	2,680 67	333 62	
Tyrell	1,456 51	546 15	143 26	49 50	60 00			261 68	51 10	11 69			2,368 16	2,407 90	
Union	7,002 72	2,714 60	167 73	138 67	236 11			206 59	45 95	8 82			10,362 22	3,636 50	
Vance	3,268 21	3,167 17	15 00	151 00	280 00	100 00		161 67	51 00	3 79		1,199 44	8,398 58	1,661 62	
Wake	16,135 15	10,228 41	1,196 29	588 49	633 00			751 58	72 60	141 65	1,800 00	3,960 36	35,523 53	8,640 66	
Warren	2,843 25	2,704 03	228 81	53 81	300 00			170 37	30 00	15 00			6,906 68		91 85
Washington	2,849 51	1,619 15	312 32	50 10	225 00			165 81	61 11	28 11		43 29	5,386 40	3,507 81	
Wayne	4,939 23	94 62	59 29	2 00	61 50			283 55	41 60	3 86			4,936 10	347 81	
Wilkes	4,493 30	3,568 68	2,390 10	1,877 45	487 00				58 00	30 65	3,249 33	169 75	16,607 81	1,187 61	
Wilson	6,053 64	4,206 67	100 00		421 00			291 00	141 00			3,522 47	14,845 87	5,497 56	
Yadkin	4,451 69	402 61			96 00			105 47				123 50	5,379 27	1,400 90	
Yancey	1,663 11	115 50	16 75	1 80	22 50			56 11	46 00				1,901 77	1,250 13	

\$409,164 28 \$199,048 51 \$45,073 52 \$18,017 80 \$20,655 41 \$886 02 \$402 15 \$1,735 11 \$5,534 18 \$1,611 47 \$38,217 19 \$37,574 62 \$790,320 28 \$226,303 39 \$588 97

*Includes White and Colored. †This item includes expense of County Board of Education. ‡This includes \$81.00 paid former Superintendent. §This includes White and Colored. ¶This includes postage and stationery. **\$1,267.15 of this for Croatan teachers. ††\$223.55 of this for houses for Croatan.

TABLE No. III—1893.

Showing Number of Children between Six and Twenty-one Years of Age, Number Enrolled, Average Attendance, and Institute Statistics in the Several Counties in the State During the School Year ending June 30, 1893.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.			ENROLLMENT OF WHITE CHILDREN.			CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.			ENROLLMENT OF COLORED CHILDREN.			Average Attendance of Colored Children.			No. of Teachers Attending.		
	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.		Total.	ENROLLMENT OF WHITE CHILDREN.		Total.	CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.		Total.	ENROLLMENT OF COLORED CHILDREN.		Total.	Average Attendance of Colored Children.		No. of Insts.	White.		Colored.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		M.	F.	M.
Alamance	2,377	2,126	4,503	1,357	1,157	2,514	1,473	1,007	2,480	891	568	1,459	511	325	1	69	31	38
Alexander	1,614	1,591	3,205	1,379	1,314	2,693	1,823	1,701	3,524	1,022	1,611	2,633	250	1	60	30	30	—
Alleghany	1,487	1,176	2,663	825	778	1,603	994	1,291	2,285	351	431	782	681	96	—	—	—	—
Anson	1,905	1,836	3,741	1,031	838	1,869	1,154	1,300	2,454	1,401	995	2,396	1,111	1	46	23	23	—
Ashe	3,244	3,082	6,326	1,930	1,842	3,772	2,239	1,471	3,710	1,621	1,012	2,633	1,111	1	—	—	—	—
Beaufort	2,080	2,037	4,117	1,201	1,093	2,294	1,508	1,717	3,225	711	818	1,529	1,016	1	—	—	—	—
Berke	1,549	1,403	2,952	970	843	1,813	1,465	2,571	4,034	1,170	1,550	2,720	1,152	—	—	—	—	—
Bladen	1,680	1,537	3,217	898	808	1,706	1,171	1,121	2,292	874	1,018	1,892	1,351	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick	1,229	1,102	2,331	912	824	1,736	1,341	1,121	2,467	820	743	1,563	1,312	—	—	—	—	—
Buncombe	5,738	5,461	11,199	3,334	3,225	6,559	3,967	1,288	5,255	2,700	2,772	5,472	2,491	2	106	42	62	20
Burke	2,417	2,348	4,765	1,303	1,229	2,532	1,413	594	2,007	263	240	505	291	—	—	—	—	—
Cabarrus	2,247	2,083	4,330	1,356	1,155	2,511	1,515	386	1,901	204	158	362	215	—	—	—	—	—
Caldwell	1,340	1,200	2,540	1,222	1,116	2,338	1,516	640	2,156	306	351	657	320	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	1,541	1,489	3,030	989	937	1,926	761	691	1,452	111	166	277	174	—	—	—	—	—
Carteret	2,002	1,822	3,824	1,088	1,008	2,096	1,510	—	—	506	610	1,116	634	—	19	6	13	—
Catawba	3,179	3,071	6,250	2,057	1,898	3,955	2,615	563	3,178	343	352	705	404	—	—	—	—	—
Chatham	3,012	2,963	5,975	1,791	1,561	3,352	2,120	1,681	3,803	991	1,041	2,032	1,287	—	30	11	41	—
Cherokee	2,430	2,149	4,579	1,680	1,730	3,410	2,280	807	3,087	460	270	730	403	—	68	4	72	—
Chowan	897	651	1,548	417	343	760	430	977	1,407	450	563	1,013	622	—	—	—	—	—
Clay	800	775	1,575	522	421	943	640	258	898	13	13	24	9	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland	3,630	3,501	7,131	3,015	2,825	5,840	3,240	826	4,066	457	457	914	885	—	78	35	45	11
Columbus	2,381	2,218	4,599	1,142	1,012	2,154	1,352	1,394	2,746	701	767	1,468	816	—	11	14	15	11
Craven	1,258	1,181	2,439	752	802	1,554	1,074	1,974	3,048	1,520	1,342	2,862	1,450	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	3,136	3,021	6,157	1,916	1,743	3,659	1,923	2,489	4,482	1,133	1,243	2,376	1,408	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.			ENROLLMENT OF WHITE CHILDREN.			CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.			ENROLLMENT OF COLORED CHILDREN.			Average Attendance of Colored Children.			No. of Teachers Attending.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average Attendance of Colored Children.	M.	F.	Colored.	White.	Col.
Currituck	773	689	1,462	509	425	934	562	411	973	368	779	268	271	539	---	---	---	---
Dare	653	593	1,246	502	540	1,042	896	65	961	59	124	51	51	105	---	---	---	---
Davidson	3,350	3,167	6,517	2,929	2,131	5,060	2,742	738	3,480	716	1,452	451	423	874	---	---	---	---
Davie	1,602	1,552	3,154	1,091	992	2,083	1,210	656	1,866	545	1,201	482	500	982	---	---	---	---
Duplin	2,289	1,963	4,252	1,292	1,039	2,331	1,612	1,475	3,087	1,306	3,071	765	981	1,746	31	35	11	20
Durham	2,072	2,043	4,115	1,093	970	2,063	1,342	1,374	2,716	1,353	2,727	885	802	1,687	1	1	1	15
Edgecombe	1,537	1,472	3,009	1,040	692	1,732	802	2,693	2,425	5,118	3,197	563	483	1,046	1	1	1	20
Forsyth	3,657	3,538	7,195	1,985	1,639	3,624	1,985	1,576	3,561	1,421	3,197	1,087	1,383	2,470	1	1	1	21
Franklin	1,990	2,025	4,015	780	883	1,663	987	1,760	2,747	1,852	3,612	1,087	1,383	2,470	1	1	1	21
Gaston	2,711	2,036	4,747	1,016	1,438	2,454	1,908	1,023	2,931	1,039	2,111	697	676	1,373	---	---	---	---
Gates	982	876	1,858	512	507	1,019	540	935	1,475	948	1,903	589	633	1,222	---	---	---	---
Graham	712	692	1,404	826	776	1,602	1,073	2,124	3,247	1,332	4,579	931	1,057	1,988	---	---	---	---
Granville	2,180	2,131	4,311	1,236	1,099	2,335	1,544	1,359	2,903	1,589	3,492	1,087	1,383	2,470	10	50	---	---
Greene	1,006	896	1,902	465	428	893	644	959	1,613	889	1,803	525	575	1,100	---	---	---	---
Gulfport	3,424	3,320	6,744	2,336	2,080	4,416	2,697	1,758	4,455	1,759	3,514	1,087	1,077	2,164	---	---	---	---
Halifax	1,621	1,621	3,242	887	717	1,604	949	3,468	3,458	6,926	1,982	2,244	4,226	2,288	---	---	---	---
Harnett	2,010	1,573	3,583	1,066	996	2,062	1,370	913	1,896	405	1,896	405	550	955	---	---	---	---
Havwood	2,937	2,743	5,680	1,400	1,196	2,596	1,500	1,107	2,607	1,322	2,422	72	65	137	---	---	---	---
Henderson	2,282	2,042	4,324	1,489	1,283	2,772	1,568	307	3,155	622	1,98	229	1,136	2,172	---	---	---	---
Hertford	1,106	1,011	2,117	571	510	1,081	686	1,529	1,527	3,056	1,036	644	711	1,355	---	---	---	---
Hyde	912	786	1,698	689	572	1,261	907	791	1,698	743	1,537	573	617	1,190	---	---	---	---
Jackson	3,718	3,469	7,187	2,269	2,029	4,298	2,837	1,341	4,178	1,089	2,433	70	85	155	---	---	---	---
Johnston	1,777	1,701	3,478	1,452	1,378	2,830	1,884	1,115	2,999	1,585	3,117	759	895	1,654	---	---	---	---
Jones	3,911	3,661	7,572	2,574	2,287	4,861	2,910	1,532	4,442	1,545	5,987	482	552	1,034	---	---	---	---
Lenoir	744	666	1,410	396	342	738	457	776	1,233	760	1,545	481	963	1,444	---	---	---	---
Lincoln	1,588	1,654	3,242	669	887	1,556	1,402	1,156	2,562	1,359	2,545	396	346	742	---	---	---	---
Macon	1,906	2,080	3,986	1,233	1,121	2,354	1,438	563	2,001	529	1,002	396	346	691	---	---	---	---
Martin	1,918	1,782	3,700	1,326	1,194	2,520	1,372	125	1,497	144	269	66	91	157	---	---	---	---
Madison	3,940	3,340	7,280	3,750	3,021	6,771	2,880	100	2,980	90	190	92	71	163	---	---	---	---

Cumberland	86	68	76	58	5,395 00	3,850 00	14.5	14.25	29 00	27 00	24 50	22 00	63	5	58	54	3	51
Carrutuck	31	13	30	12	2,335 00	1,075 00	12.7	11.6	28 02	24 15	25 71	23 00	25	24	25	13	13	13
Dare	23	2	1	1	1,400 00	100 00									24	1	1	1
Davidson	47	90	91	25	7,507 00	1,638 00	11.8	11.9	24 29	19 79	21 83	22 25	84	45	39	26	18	8
Davie	40	17	38	17	2,310 00	925 00	14.75	14	27 40	20 75	23 50	17 88	50	20	9	13	12	1
Duplin	73	42	54	37	4,411 00	2,620 00	9	8.2	27 40	20 75	23 50	17 88	50	20	9	13	12	1
Durham	38	26	36	35	33,900 00	4,500 00	21.08	21	31 00	29 30	27 80	19 00	35	8	50	37	8	29
Edgecombe	14	34	34	37	7,545 00	7,000 00	23.75	22.5	31 00	29 30	27 80	19 00	35	8	50	37	8	29
Forsyth	69	20	69	37	65,400 00	13,240 00	16	16.67	36 54	26 65	25 81	22 60	60	15	54	40	11	13
Franklin	44	42	50	52	6,800 00	2,100 00	11	8.06	24 50	25 30	25 52	22 70				18	12	6
Gaston	69	29	66	28	3,781 00	2,577 00	9	8	25 10	23 71	23 00	17 57	31	11	39	23	13	12
Gates	21	18	32	29	2,155 00	5,720 00	16.5	16.25	30 00	30 00	28 00	25 25	4	12	7	23	13	23
Graham	21	18	32	29	2,155 00	5,720 00	16.5	16.25	30 00	30 00	28 00	25 25	4	12	7	23	13	23
Granville	40	40	43	43	7,935 00	2,030 00	18	16	30 00	22 87	28 33	22 00	18	9	31	37	13	22
Greene	26	24	24	24	1,774 00	7,000 00	14.75	16.03	26 11	22 33	25 61	22 52	78	28	45	36	24	10
Gulford*	93	39	91	37	25,000 00				26 11	22 33	25 61	22 52	78	28	45	36	24	10
Halifax																		
Harnett	61	28	51	25	3,924 00	1,854 00	9	11	26 80	21 20	20 80	17 55	40	10	43	24	9	15
Haywood	57	3	50	11	10,000 00	700 00	13	9	27 23	23 32	22 10	15 00	57	4	36	3	3	3
Henderson	47	11	43	11	6,385 00	970 00	14.5	12.8	27 23	23 32	22 10	15 00	57	4	36	3	3	3
Hertford	29	24	31	33	3,612 00	3,536 00	13.7	16.2	27 63	24 72	24 59	25 77	32	8	41	8	1	7
Hyde	26	14	32	20	3,650 00	2,400 00	12	12	28 06	28 06	21 32	18 68	18	18	17	17	17	17
Iredell	106	57	97	38	11,041 00	3,231 00	12.9	10.7	36 17	33 95	22 11	18 68	91	43	47	31	21	10
Jackson	39	47	37	3	8,000 00	200 00	13	12	31 00	21 89	21 80	20 00	39	3	36	3	3	3
Jackson	39	47	37	3	8,000 00	200 00	13	12	31 00	21 89	21 80	20 00	39	3	36	3	3	3
Johnston	92	36	90	33	12,086 00	4,950 00	15.72	12.91	30 96	25 65	24 73	20 07	80	6	16	30	7	13
Jones	28	24	22	23	1,431 00	1,175 50	10.7	9.9	27 12	20 80	23 32	24 83	22	6	16	30	7	13
Jones	28	24	22	23	1,431 00	1,175 50	10.7	9.9	27 12	20 80	23 32	24 83	22	6	16	30	7	13
Lenoir	47	30	43	20	3,000 00	2,500 00	12.5	11	24 00	23 04	23 00	21 00	40	14	39	30	30	30
Lincoln	52	12	50	12	7,602 00	900 00	12	11.6	26 18	25 04	23 00	27 50	45	14	29	12	6	6
Lincoln	52	12	50	12	7,602 00	900 00	12	11.6	26 18	25 04	23 00	27 50	45	14	29	12	6	6
Macon	55	5	50	5	6,375 00	170 00	13.5	11.52	26 00	18 38	19 00	15 00	72	27	44	3	2	1
Madison	72	5	72	5	3,353 00	3,353 00	14	9	26 00	18 38	19 00	15 00	72	27	44	3	2	1
Madison	72	5	72	5	3,353 00	3,353 00	14	9	26 00	18 38	19 00	15 00	72	27	44	3	2	1
Marion	46	27	45	27	4,270 00	3,353 00	15	15	26 85	21 85	22 15	18 65	23	9	14	26	1	26
McBowel	50	12	42	11	2,960 00	365 00	11	10.06	26 85	21 85	22 15	18 65	23	9	14	26	1	26
Mecklenburg	59	53	89	64	5,915 00	4,240 00	16	16.12	28 63	26 85	26 38	23 24	67	16	51	48	19	29
Mitchell																		
Montgomery	44	17	37	14	2,710 00	775 00	13	11.5	25 25	22 33	22 37	18 33	36	6	20	10	2	8
Moore	91	42	68	31	4,000 00	2,240 00	9	12	25 25	22 33	22 37	18 33	36	6	20	10	2	8
Nash	58	43	52	41	3,800 00	2,779 00	13.8	13.05	29 43	25 43	26 23	22 91	47	3	41	37	3	34
New Hanover	11	10	13	14	36,188 00	13,680 00	20	20	43 00	37 67	37 53	34 17	13	13	13	12	12	12
Northampton	45	45	45	45	3,459 00	5,613 00	15	11.2	27 77	27 42	25 73	25 30	28	28	28	43	43	43
Onslow	46	20	38	13	3,720 00	1,385 00	15.5	16.5	24 72	21 16	20 92	18 77	43	2	41	20	6	14
Orange	46	38	35	30	3,900 00	2,665 00	13	11	27 60	26 40	25 70	20 00	42	29	13	31	22	9
Pamlico	19	11	19	11									19		19	11	11	11
Pasquotank	21	20	18	16			17.5	18	30 00	25 00	30 00	25 00	22		21	1	1	19
Pender	50	37	19	19	2,425 00	2,670 00	13.4	6.5	27 75	21 80	21 80	15 00	46	11	35	35	20	15
Perquimans	26	19	28	22	3,350 00	2,820 00	13.4	13.9	25 00	25 05	25 82	20 71	25		25	19	19	19
Person	28	27	34	30	2,400 00	2,050 00	17	16	33 00	27 37	27 50	28 00	26	22	4	26	23	1

TABLE No. V.—1893.
*Number of Teachers Examined and Approved During the Year ending June 30, 1893. Showing
 Race, Sex and Grade.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.						COLORED.						TOTAL WHITE.		TOTAL COLORED.	
	First Grade			Sec'd Grade			Third Grade			First Grade			Total		Total	
	Male.		Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.		Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Alabamace	24	16	40	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	30	39	69	100
Alexander	16	9	25	4	4	8	10	13	23	16	13	29	36	13	49	85
Alleghany	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	6
Anderson	12	15	27	3	3	6	9	9	18	3	7	10	20	26	46	66
Ashe	23	23	46	9	9	18	9	9	18	4	4	8	12	12	24	36
Beaufort	20	21	41	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12	18
Bertie	11	17	28	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	17	34	51
Bladen	17	8	25	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	17	34	51
Brunswick	10	17	27	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	17	34	51
Buncombe	10	17	27	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	17	34	51
Burke	18	15	33	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	23	23	46	69
Cabarrus	30	13	43	5	5	10	8	8	16	5	5	10	13	13	26	39
Caldwell	7	7	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	8	16	24
Camden	18	18	36	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	21	21	42	63
Carters	40	16	56	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	50	50	100	150
Caswell	11	13	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	14	28	42
Catawba	12	3	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	15	15	30	45
Chatham	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	10	15
Cherokee	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	6
Chowan	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	10	15
Clay	40	10	50	20	20	40	13	13	26	10	10	20	30	30	60	90
Cleveland	12	10	22	5	5	10	11	11	22	5	5	10	16	16	32	48
Columbus	3	20	23	5	5	10	11	11	22	5	5	10	16	16	32	48
Craven	12	13	25	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	12	12	24	36
Cumberland	12	13	25	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	12	12	24	36

TABLE No. V.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.						COLORED.						TOTAL WHITE.		TOTAL COLORED.	
	First Grade			Sec'd Grade			Third Gr'de			First Grade			Sec'd Grade		Third Gr'de	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Polk	3	3	6	9	9	18	12	12	24	1	1	2	4	4	8	7
Randolph	12	6	18	37	24	61	42	29	71	1	1	2	5	5	10	11
Richmond	4	5	9	11	8	19	13	13	26	1	1	2	3	3	6	23
Robeson	20	5	25	14	15	29	15	15	30	6	6	12	3	4	7	38
Croftans																36
Rockingham	7	35	42	15	15	30	10	10	20	1	1	2	4	4	8	13
Rowan	37	12	49	35	35	70	35	35	70	4	4	8	10	10	20	4
Rutherford	16	8	24	23	12	35	37	5	42	1	1	2	5	5	10	12
Simpson	30	17	47	13	8	21	31	31	62	4	4	8	3	3	6	13
Stanly	34	9	43	20	6	26	1	1	2	4	4	8	3	4	7	20
Stokes	8	14	22	30	25	55	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	18
Surry	25	53	78	12	10	22	3	3	6	5	5	10	3	3	6	24
Swain	11	2	13	13	10	23	1	1	2	3	3	6	16	16	32	17
Transylvania	4	7	11	5	9	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	38
Tyrell	6	1	7	5	2	7	1	1	2	3	3	6	11	11	22	2
Union	25	27	52	35	10	45	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	10
Yancey	3	16	19	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5
Wake	28	32	60	6	11	17	17	2	19	14	14	28	13	13	26	24
Warren	1	37	38	1	3	4	1	1	2	23	12	25	3	3	6	19
Washington	3	15	18	3	12	15	4	4	8	16	12	28	15	12	27	3
Watauga	25	6	31	12	7	19	14	14	28	5	5	10	9	9	18	29
Wayne	7	14	21	8	3	11	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	47
Wilkes	27	7	34	26	6	32	5	5	10	3	3	6	11	11	22	19
Wilson	17	22	39	3	2	5	1	1	2	10	5	15	3	3	6	28
Yadkin	39	10	49	11	3	14	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	8
Yancey	17	3	20	14	1	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
	1357	1065	2422	1020	780	1800	127	111	238	430	222	652	742	326	571	1121
	1357	1065	2422	1020	780	1800	127	111	238	430	222	652	742	326	571	1121

TABLE No. VI—1893.

Showing Number of Pupils of Different Ages, from Six to Twenty-one, and Number Studying Different Branches.

COUNTIES.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying No. Arithmetic.	No. Studying No. Geography.	No. Studying Eng. Grammar.	No. Studying N. C. History.	No. Studying U. S. History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.
Alamance	315	284	318	306	296	288	172	268	240	209	182	118	91	66	51	1,879	1,275	607	263	385	250
Alexander	176	226	226	135	177	176	326	174	225	117	128	125	127	77	126	740	275	250	50	40	25
Alleghany	136	115	119	117	92	117	117	142	148	129	69	76	69	97	86	1,075	565	287	385	135	265
Anson	219	265	311	277	336	293	317	318	300	243	231	166	167	80	62	1,791	808	594	223	326	206
Ashe	323	283	308	286	325	312	318	319	289	241	239	160	128	81	79	1,149	853	521	71	131	58
Beaufort	229	269	289	317	400	306	386	355	335	321	272	192	150	96	74	2,801	1,352	829	344	681	578
Bertie	276	321	362	331	419	372	412	381	386	293	239	194	147	85	48	2,176	1,096	771	430	304	437
Bladen	186	235	270	264	323	278	394	289	294	274	227	215	165	102	97	1,455	885	651	163	133	516
Brunswick	205	223	289	204	300	212	239	183	209	198	202	215	269	245	205	2,500	3,000	1,100	1,290	800	400
Buncombe	161	210	243	240	278	239	234	230	198	182	176	155	111	75	48	1,203	686	251	125	138	155
Burke	215	223	242	241	238	232	234	219	187	158	165	106	65	53	47	1,317	410	623	123	106	59
Cabarrus	103	82	107	91	114	105	129	70	85	73	58	51	43	21	16	617	285	219	97	87	106
Camden	102	146	186	187	207	177	226	155	158	138	108	62	33	35	6	1,019	455	329	91	187	225
Catawba	376	377	423	473	411	473	434	410	297	311	268	139	122	73	61	2,113	1,148	689	231	274	288
Chatham	358	359	384	386	433	376	431	403	416	385	288	272	207	116	93	3,003	1,167	764	396	290	282
Cherokee	118	114	136	155	172	126	163	185	174	137	119	81	56	35	21	1,491	506	370	136	135	234
Chowan	424	312	480	480	356	320	480	240	490	401	320	240	245	160	400	2,150	1,050	1,450	856	754	4,000
Cleveland	163	184	207	192	204	202	217	191	186	165	149	113	113	68	44	1,392	518	439	121	199	272
Columbus	336	488	549	528	564	497	531	479	456	382	347	255	262	198	178	2,982	1,408	1,012	301	221	121
Cumberland	116	124	127	127	131	104	136	117	141	118	85	76	43	25	23	805	459	327	87	134	235
Currituck	40	49	63	82	96	91	102	70	92	90	83	62	55	43	26	212	156	122	149	76	92
Dare	453	429	473	476	479	451	473	451	411	368	264	239	175	113	76	2,433	1,116	699	403	201	285

Darby	243	247	274	280	282	259	315	259	261	226	201	153	130	84	55	1,386	732	460	161	135	155
Dupin	241	264	299	338	292	338	339	311	308	266	217	204	151	82	84	2,229	944	653	460	132	377
Durham	290	302	318	320	308	301	272	270	258	240	228	165	129	132	124	1,158	724	1,222	625	376	425
Edgcombe	383	390	320	390	392	312	410	383	340	322	217	172	158	103	113	2,621	1,401	586	392	316	108
Forsyth	439	367	386	455	376	400	387	376	340	322	217	172	158	103	113	2,213	1,231	1,009	869	267	250
Franklin	249	265	365	394	376	351	311	317	317	290	263	183	149	180	60	2,567	1,469	989	315	267	659
Gaston	392	381	409	380	427	386	419	385	326	270	230	177	118	78	37	2,232	1,132	654	385	327	431
Gates	110	144	173	170	195	185	208	199	202	172	156	121	89	65	37	1,239	708	551	151	191	160
Graham	91	73	87	92	91	82	82	70	78	55	50	38	28	26	24	411	181	140	151	25	195
Granville	171	224	295	376	370	300	371	285	278	255	208	168	131	78	49	1,890	1,400	990	510	650	2,000
Greene	124	134	194	136	196	169	165	175	163	156	108	101	75	66	27	1,025	461	317	174	132	159
Guilford	411	392	310	314	310	280	301	294	274	238	174	103	175	74	75	2,265	1,000	503	277	271	308
Halifax																					
Harnett	25	217	264	262	233	234	258	229	222	213	181	105	105	73	66	1,112	583	532	219	98	141
Haywood	100	125	140	126	127	128	118	160	97	85	74	58	40	36	29	700	623	569	256	513	276
Henderson	212	210	185	259	256	270	240	274	211	147	153	86	95	48	52	1,193	519	392	300	195	425
Hertford	187	238	273	283	349	261	201	242	241	147	188	115	120	61	52	1,677	1,027	580	340	265	311
Hyde	193	211	215	303	330	271	213	130	105	71	40	13	15	18	94	940	763	209	160	90	773
Iredell	237	219	249	233	272	240	228	271	227	231	167	129	122	69	57	2,561	1,177	785	350	263	221
Jackson																					
Johnston	440	425	573	492	627	513	612	493	535	446	348	261	211	135	118	3,581	1,381	1,194	971	656	1,025
Jones	100	139	139	129	150	145	168	142	148	119	128	93	84	58	31	1,010	498	263	191	131	392
Lenoir	563	517	446	543	649	553	487	473	435	363	313	313	277	213	167	2,878	1,439	959	575	143	719
Lincoln	221	292	276	291	320	284	295	241	268	221	183	169	101	63	41	927	332	177	100	98	76
Macon	246	212	214	217	293	235	289	217	300	189	123	116	165	60	73	1,206	595	369	166	180	170
Madison	520	455	440	620	440	571	400	325	390	620	500	400	360	250	275	1,370	1,210	985	1,100	650	485
Martin	239	273	294	252	249	296	263	265	265	223	136	125	110	61	51	1,577	762	565	231	292	258
McDowell	166	172	151	193	225	213	193	194	172	168	148	118	86	53	29	1,016	565	372	83	98	71
Mecklenburg	618	606	705	711	763	731	776	719	629	556	468	306	243	127	64	3,891	2,288	1,345	443	886	406
Mitchell																					
Montgomery	117	162	203	165	165	135	187	165	152	127	118	84	73	50	46	853	116	316	140	45	93
Moore	391	385	469	359	448	398	462	376	386	298	261	169	169	93	97	2,201	893	720	286	184	502
Nash	256	280	369	300	386	321	374	339	302	249	212	169	127	88	11	2,014	780	396	251	269	282
New Hanover	152	226	265	279	285	314	315	308	267	176	165	57	58	11	44	2,426	1,227	2,024	2,015	2,032	
Northampton	251	325	340	381	336	340	413	368	345	326	221	192	163	105	40	1,989	1,019	668	385	182	579
Onslow	180	190	224	233	251	237	267	227	234	191	200	119	51	47	34	1,593	678	448	277	91	152
Orange	177	190	210	184	220	173	237	183	194	137	129	183	68	31	34	1,510	580	405	301	148	158
Pamlico																					
Pasquotank	111	118	129	132	147	123	124	168	145	137	102	74	41	16	17	1,020	522	305	148	99	114
Pender	87	110	102	105	137	121	145	139	129	102	79	56	42	25	25	854	423	320	493	113	49
Perquimans	137	149	191	196	189	155	202	208	184	184	141	89	66	43	21	1,366	753	419	168	124	266
Person	199	230	265	242	283	228	305	245	234	179	124	102	77	51	52	1,414	683	448	205	183	191
Pitt																					
Polk	139	122	125	96	138	113	127	135	115	96	78	68	57	41	30	671	325	170	28	90	160
Randolph	160	409	425	410	425	410	352	416	319	276	296	220	210	70	95	2,000	810	700	230	122	500

TABLE No. VII.—1893.

Showing Amount Appropriated to White and Colored, Assessed Value of Property of White and Colored, Insolvent Polls, Poll-tax Levied, and Amount Applied to Schools

COUNTIES.	Amount appropriated to Whites.	Amount appropriated to Colored.	Assessed Value of Whites.	Assessed Value of Property of Colored.	Number of White Polls.	Number of Colored Polls.	Number Insolvent White Polls.	Number Insolvent Colored Polls.	Total poll-tax levied.	Amount of poll-tax paid to Schools.	Amount actually paid by Whites on Property and Polls.	Amount actually paid by Colored on Property and Polls.
Alamance.....	7,212 83½	2,572 12½	4,023,693 \$	84,293	642	48	24	48	2 25½	1 54½	9,700 24	1,118 33
Alexander.....	2,914 20	317 70	1,003,352	6,513	1,260	85	—	—	2 40	1 50	3,500 00	250 00
Alleghany.....	1,994 08	202 00	622,875	4,076	800	43	—	—	2 30	1 54½	3,524 00	37 08
Anson.....	3,761 00	2,614 50	2,023,446	81,374	1,497	1,102	401	793	2 09	1 54½	7,073 18	—
Ashe.....	4,653 02	198 56	1,398,796	900	1,17	17	90	10	2 25	1 45	4,650 61	188 35
Beaufort.....	5,264 00	2,664 00	2,569,288	133,778	2,115	1,101	332	582	2 40	1 51½	6,007 70	822 33
Bertie.....	5,520 00	5,565 00	2,639,209	441,590	1,408	1,397	73	174	1 80	1 26	5,706 40	2,149 45
Bladen.....	3,465 00	2,319 00	1,645,522	112,831	1,291	816	425	—	2 50	1 41	3,800 08	813 65
Brunswick.....	2,282 50	1,511 42	1,018,742	86,897	1,002	516	50	381	2 00	1 51½	2,980 24	765 10
Buncombe.....	16,672 50	4,027 00	8,792,375	93,882	1,002	1,002	—	—	2 00	1 51½	15,246 50	—
Burke.....	4,315 50	1,041 36	1,405,080	33,890	135	—	—	—	2 00	1 51½	—	—
Cabarrus.....	3,945 10	660 50	1,502,761	18,345	1,551	170	60	50	2 00	1 50	4,403 84	182 52
Caldwell.....	1,909 00	980 00	522,651	37,193	514	306	—	—	2 00	1 50	—	—
Camden.....	2,401 50	682 00	886,460	24,781	1,336	176	208	83	2 00	1 50	2,752 59	176 67
Carroll.....	2,696 43	2,696 43	2,139,186	56,170	959	846	—	404	1 91	1 54½	4,955 47	1,391 77
Caswell.....	8,062 13	1,467 98	2,349,783	22,050	2,255	230	—	—	1 86	—	—	—
Chatham.....	5,404 00	3,069 00	3,065,624	74,513	2,536	700	—	—	2 12	1 61½	—	—
Cherokee.....	3,851 10	148 50	1,460,922	2,613	1,131	30	290	15	2 75	1 50	3,896 81	25 00
Chowan.....	2,122 29	1,833 59	1,101,511	84,210	590	524	30	90	2 25	1 43½	2,454 40½	743 71½
Clay.....	1,328 40	45 10	478,826	1,223	549	17	—	—	2 25	1 55	—	—
Cleveland.....	7,134 00	1,654 00	**3,460,632	—	**2,711	—	—	—	1 91	1 54½	39,185 47	—
Columbus.....	4,839 40	2,903 25	2,180,953	135,694	1,768	611	115	54	2 00	1 50	7,777 00	—
Craven.....	4,552 00	4,420 00	3,000,100	500,000	1,232	1,317	300	800	2 06	1 54½	—	—
Cumberland.....	6,403 00	4,934 00	**3,156,400	—	2,003	—	41,100	—	2 30	1 50	—	—
Currituck.....	2,415 00	880 00	551,819	20,117	775	270	30	43	2 00	1 50	2,046 89	332 65
Dare.....	1,749 00	137 00	378,008	16,442	557	53	—	—	2 00	1 51½	—	—
Davidson.....	7,099 00	1,532 00	3,296,264	41,250	2,684	337	200	200	1 50	1 50	8,664 96	272 25

TABLE No. VII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Amount Apportioned to Whites.		Amount Apportioned to Colored.		Assessed Property of Whites.		Assessed Property of Colored.		Number of White Polls.		Number of Colored Polls.		Number Insolvent White Polls.		Number Insolvent Colored Polls.		Total poll-tax levied.		Amount of poll-tax paid to Schools.		Amount actually paid by Whites on Property and Polls.		Amount actually paid by Colored on Property and Polls.	
	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢									\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
Davie.....	3,532	48	1,345	12	1,600	274	37	272	1,451	313	151		38		50		50	00	1 50		42,119	50	4,304	50
Duplin.....	4,616	00	1,962	60	1,662	729	73	669	1,945	711	158		158		171		2 00	00	1 51 ¹ / ₂		5,247	49	940	17
Durham.....	9,410	40	6,229	00	6,700	207	126	020	1,706	1,014	100		100		200		1 75	00	1 50		12,459	31	1,885	03
Edgecombe.....	10,723	00	4,512	00	3,788	254	106	154	1,445	1,905							2 00	00	1 41		45,219	10	6,091	21
Forsyth.....	4,617	25	4,199	80	7,456	393	122	725	3,279	312							2 00	00	1 50		17,099	80	1,552	09
Franklin.....	7,029	35	2,783	75	2,939	324	171	361	1,702	1,360							2 00	00	1 55					
Gaston.....	1,858	00	1,903	00	1,303	602	74	543	1,953	568					437		1 83	00	1 41		19,262	19		
Gates.....	1,772	15			637	837			880	584							1 54	00	1 51					
Graham.....	4,594	00	4,406	00	3,769	146	145	350	1,975	1,850			29		1,275		2 10	00	1 43 ¹ / ₄		1,865	42		
Granville.....	2,185	00	1,883	00	1,365	994	54	393	891	624			38		54		2 37	00	1 51 ¹ / ₂		3,430	98	1,045	67
Greene.....	11,357	00	5,783	00	5,898	889	132	890	2,987	687			200		215		1 89	00	1 80		15,790	00	1,350	00
Guilford.....																								
Habifax.....	3,450	50	1,747	71	1,564	789	54	894	1,493	408			303		174		1 50	00	1 50		5,283	67	569	81
Harnett.....	5,111	00	217	80	1,831	317			1,809	58							2 75	00	1 41		5,431	29 ¹ / ₂	16	43 ¹ / ₂
Haywood.....	3,333	00	807	60	1,910	894	11	290	1,633	124							1 50	00	1 41		1,301	46	1,706	93
Henderson.....	2,703	63	3,458	93	3,939	305	208	354	931	463			81		100		1 95	00	1 51		2,672	78	354	05
Hertford.....	2,830	00	1,900	00	399	286	27	411	838	479			20		67		2 50	00	1 51 ¹ / ₂		9,649	57	1,136	17
Hyde.....	8,621	40	2,919	60	3,755	047	69	356	2,600	681			175		230		2 00	00	1 51 ¹ / ₂		3,700	00	100	00
Iredell.....	3,130	20	191	70	*31,335	332			*31,200						464		2 00	00	1 50 ¹ / ₂		10,805	61	1,304	76
Jackson.....	11,388	00	3,031	00	3,641	987	83	388	3,270	806			120		109		2 29 ¹ / ₂	00	1 51 ¹ / ₂		43,218	81		
Johnston.....	1,582	18	1,693	72	1,010	647	42	442	663	390					413		2 46	00	1 50					
Jones.....	4,297	60	2,452	95	325	305	11	215	1,416	739							1 54 ¹ / ₂	00	1 50		4,958	13	402	10
Lenoir.....	4,347	00	1,092	00	1,836	531	31	891	1,425	243			243				2 46	00	1 51 ¹ / ₂					
Lincoln.....	3,618	00	281	00	1,236	531	7	298	1,361	65							1 60	00	1 61		7,359	78	123	20
Macon.....	*7,182	91			*2,113	288			2,618	77														
Madison.....	4,613	58	3,113	42	2,089	787	101	092	1,197	955							2 15	00	1 54 ¹ / ₂					
Martin.....	3,540	00	754	00	1,402	619	9	186	1,257	168					418		2 00	00	1 50		3,912	75	313	50
McDowell.....	13,915	82	8,708	27	29,614	450	208	136	3,306	1,963			292 ¹ / ₂		562 ¹ / ₂		2 00	00	1 51 ¹ / ₂		18,539	79	2,413	21
Mecklenburg.....																								
Mitchell.....	3,200	00	1,126	00	1,394	588	17	850	1,389	324									1 54 ¹ / ₂		4,217	97	527	36
Montgomery.....	5,402	25	2,915	85	2,482	262	60	644	2,245	880			100		196				1 54		7,400	00	2,178	42

Nash	5,272 80	4,057 69	2,930 451	1,919	970	1,949	314	956	2 00	1 51 ¹ / ₂	7,300 53	1,657 82
New Hanover	6,031 00	9,672 00	7,183 728	540 316	1,765	1,409	1,435	356	2 40	1 37 ¹ / ₂	12,129 73	2,064 27
Northampton	4,053 00	4,246 00	2,737 286	202 912	1,409	1,455	47	60	2 00	1 50		
Onslow	3,536 00	1,527 00	1,656 213	53 631	1,252	570			2 48	1 50	4,264 07	545 40
Orange	3,272 12	1,832 78	1,931 712	75 102	1,239	527				1 51 ¹ / ₂		
Panlico	1,861 00	821 60	613 513	41 719	806	305	**100			1 51 ¹ / ₂	2,165 51	357 94
Pasquotank	3,697 75	3,368 90	1,829 175	136 019	963	711			2 00	1 54 ¹ / ₂	3,923 71	871 05
Pender	2,424 11	2 157 60	1,336 964	92 307	908	738	95	248	2 45	1 50	3,082 53	971 32
Perquimans	2,747 00	2,251 00	1,286 019	101 550	769	543	49	48				
Person	3,649 30	30,548 80	2,056 031	69 130	1,360	923	135	88				
Pitt												
Polk	1,744 40	510 58	1,020 959	30 000	690	85	27	36	2 00	1 51 ¹ / ₂	2,555 83	120 74
Randolph	10,526 68	2,016 50	3,657 004	49 820	3,250	392	214	179		**12 003 18	**12 003 18	
Richmond	3,657 75	3,931 50	3,075 874	850 135	1,758	1,456	**560		2 15	1 60 ¹ / ₂	**8,272 80	
Robeson	5,500 00	5,403 00	3,604 403	303 311	2,581	2,106	61	700	2 00	1 51 ¹ / ₂		
Croatan												
Rockingham	8 198 40	5,417 40	3,839 050	111 978	2,201	970						
Rowan	10 166 40	3,980 80	4,855 353	108 495	2,639	559	317	114	1 60 ¹ / ₂	1 30 ¹ / ₂	13,680 29	896 43
Rutherford	5,325 20	1,539 70	2,170 232	41 035	2,291	416	80	100	2 09	1 50	7,082 13	685 00
Samson	4,758 75	3,163 25	2,098 248	74 357	2,487	856	152	225	2 00	1 51 ¹ / ₂	6,430 40	1,012 36
Stanly	3,966 95	600 00	1,543 470	21 098	1,557	168	73	24	2 30	1 50	4,748 98	253 65
Stokes	5,573 50	1,426 50	1,990 759	20 371	2,190	339			2 15	1 50	6,371 12	558 65
Surry	6,730 00	969 00	2,525 091	20 000	2,618	217				1 51 ¹ / ₂	7,469 54	425 16
Swain	3,060 00	84 00	975 779	3 848	828	25			1 68	1 68	3,373 15	49 69
Tennessee	2,265 14	221 26	719 100	2 175	782	51	25	50	2 00	1 50	2,664 02	121 35
Transylvania	1,274 78	525 22	517 857	19 706	550	179			2 09	1 54	1,298 00	530 00
Tyrell	7 178 10	3,279 50	13,132 637	58 770	2,426	688	166	148	2 37	1 58	10,410 36	1,210 41
Union	3 500 00		136 337	136 337	1,005	1,239				1 37	5,211 15	1,901 43
Vance	3,500 00	3,500 00	9,556 456	419 827	3,851	2,592	295	1,180	2 41	1 47		
Wake	12 137 50	11,569 80	9,576 283	227 773	978	1,456	5	170	2 30	1 54 ¹ / ₂	4,376 09	2,328 53
Warren	3,911 82	3,741 82	1,915 298	227 773	805	622	25	125	2 30	1 41	2,002 71	975 97
Washington	3,285 40	2,000 00	958 441	63 971	1,561	47	40	386	2 25	1 54 ¹ / ₂	3,828 33	70 00
Watauga	3,815 61	111 72	1,245 640		2,316	1,319	109				11,278 19	1,583 45
Wayne	6,970 48	5,161 57	4,063 556	232 239	2,502	390	385		2 76	1 20	6,233 48	136 66
Wilkes	5,743 19	604 21	1,790 737	11 398	2,002	996	159	252	1 80	1 20	7,435 79	2,180 85
Wilson	5,110 00	3,981 00	5,493 197	85 630	1,980	1,810	125	25	2 00	1 50	5,032 11	198 14
Yadkin	5,042 11	189 14	1,544 945	12 008	1,810	114						
Yancey	2,358 25	89 67	587 500	1 200	1,273	34	26			1 64	3,073 03	59 94
	\$445,780 30	\$220,516 68	\$221,974 571	\$8,517 658	153,004	58,323	9,470	12,982			\$438,161 72	\$57,165 15

*This item includes both white and colored polls. †This item includes both white and colored property tax and poll tax.
 ‡This item includes white and colored insolvent polls. **This includes both white and colored. ††White and colored.
 is poll tax. ‡‡This item includes bank stock and railroad property. §§This item includes \$198,781 railroad. ¶¶This item includes \$12,000 bank stock and \$252,749 railroad valuation.

Edgecombe	3,383 16	6,172 98	281 75	3,182 50	1,416 33	14,436 12	6,744 41
Forsyth	6,114 68	12,585 39	617 55	2,365 50	---	21,683 72	3,258 61
Franklin	3,804 21	4,385 24	329 37	1,425 00	31 00	9,873 02	2,444 56
Gaston	3,296 85	6,568 23	217 80	---	163 13	10,337 81	2,952 55
Gates	2,898 34	1,715 38	85 85	787 89	594 64	6,082 10	436 39
Graham	803 77	862 78	9 20	---	---	1,672 84	---
Granville	3,450 56	5,750 94	96 80	522 50	---	9,820 80	105 14
Greene	2,082 74	2,107 81	106 49	470 00	534 79	5,301 83	1,834 54
Gulford	6,465 80	10,562 02	251 75	819 10	97 00	17,885 76	31 85
Hallfax	4,080 40	6,978 63	76 73	2,707 50	510 55	14,353 81	4,355 19
Harnett	2,337 85	2,480 97	42 00	950 00	---	5,870 82	3,406 37
Haywood	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Henderson	2,532 38	3,245 43	366 62	100 00	882 91	7,127 34	5,512 11
Herford	731 15	3,294 11	314 24	665 00	---	6,656 04	1,396 79
Hyde	1,886 92	1,414 60	157 75	590 00	---	4,644 27	3,159 29
Iredell	5,000 00	5,977 31	350 48	1,217 50	710 01	13,291 30	541 10
Jackson	1,000 00	1,933 59	73 80	---	---	3,697 39	---
Johnston	5,340 90	6,527 62	382 01	2,300 00	67 39	14,527 35	6,396 91
Jones	1,205 00	1,644 38	62 01	356 08	---	3,208 16	2,318 29
Lenoir	2,108 06	3,171 07	219 50	950 00	---	6,448 63	2,170 80
Lincoln	2,495 83	3,183 53	315 75	---	24 25	5,989 35	1,032 89
Macon	1,544 00	1,655 34	45 98	---	---	3,245 98	689 15
Madison	2,208 52	2,150 40	180 75	374 15	---	4,913 82	3,236 96
Martin	---	---	5 05	1,310 92	---	1,315 97	8,883 13
McDowell	2,055 30	2,015 70	540 01	910 00	---	5,075 78	3,801 02
Mecklenburg	8,120 34	16,180 09	540 01	2,850 00	229 00	27,919 64	6,029 55
Mitchell	2,218 62	1,442 67	106 29	---	---	3,707 58	839 11
Montgomery	2,218 62	2,180 65	195 60	---	---	4,591 87	2,365 91
Moore	4,508 65	3,960 86	56 70	---	---	8,526 21	169 92
Nash	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Hanover	3,096 19	11,459 00	422 72	11,514 00	9 27	27,085 08	17,455 39
Northampton	3,715 01	5,278 29	169 90	450 00	84 50	9,629 37	2,633 92
Onslow	1,227 85	7,180 23	70 09	712 50	16 11	5,126 64	5,126 64
Orange	1,749 02	2,157 13	337 06	---	---	4,243 21	463 78
Pamlico	1,252 30	950 00	32 81	285 00	23 75	2,583 86	2,589 02
Pasquotank	2,468 27	3,408 10	93 20	3,002 00	---	8,971 57	1,499 94
Pender	1,668 68	2,605 17	124 57	380 00	---	4,778 42	3,061 09
Petquimens	1,897 80	2,107 38	84 57	1,191 25	---	5,284 00	360 26
Person	1,404 00	4,494 03	89 43	1,000 00	---	6,987 46	449 75
Pitt	13,273 50	---	898 89	2,736 50	42 93	6,851 82	8,491 02
Polk	825 00	1,289 62	89 31	10 00	2 00	2,175 93	823 50
Randolph	4,960 07	7,004 35	240 30	---	570 37	12,775 07	1,134 31
Richmond	3,820 70	4,582 40	161 70	---	---	8,564 89	6,891 28
Robeson	5,287 31	7,116 26	170 68	---	6 20	12,580 45	5,314 94
Rockingham	5,040 63	6,635 43	694 80	5,300 00	946 43	19,222 29	623 83

TABLE No. I—1894—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	State and County Poll-tax.	Special Poll-tax, Section 2590.	General Property School Tax.	Special Property Tax, Section 2590.	Special Property Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll-tax, Local Acts.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Last Report.
Rowan	3,577 83	9,621 54	3,962 00	3,900 00	3,900 00	209 01	893 00	53 20	14,354 60	1,184 19		99	
Rutherford	3,900 00	3,962 00	3,962 00	3,900 00	3,900 00	206 87	950 00	73 50	8,202 37	137 01		99	
Sampson	4,436 50	3,170 64	2,607 76	2,607 76	2,607 76	198 37	950 00	496 33	9,251 84	4,731 15		99	
Stanly	1,969 35	2,607 76	2,607 76	2,607 76	2,607 76	204 49	620 00	400 47	5,242 07	194 38		99	
Stokes	3,900 00	2,902 88	4,350 98	4,350 98	4,350 98	327 62	620 00	353 75	8,413 25	8,413 25		99	
Swain	3,818 19	1,261 95	1,261 95	1,261 95	1,261 95	107 50	65 00	8,276 67	3,029 95	1,630 68		99	
Tennessee	1,700 00	1,075 50	1,075 50	1,075 50	1,075 50	8 50	8 50	29 75	2,603 15	2,343 62		99	
Tyrell	1,029 31	811 49	5,806 01	5,806 01	5,806 01	66 48	163 25	25 61	4,932 92	2,037 90		99	
Union	3,837 56	4,067 50	16,000 68	16,000 68	16,000 68	91 86	902 50	13 30	10,485 12	3,656 50		99	
Vance	2,500 00	2,762 78	1,719 43	1,719 43	1,719 43	290 63	2,175 50	18 77	7,668 13	1,064 73		99	
Wake	6,238 22	1,746 38	1,415 91	1,415 91	1,415 91	22 11	900 00	189 07	37,184 67	8,640 65		99	
Washington	3,728 80	1,719 43	1,415 91	1,415 91	1,415 91	120 65	1,615 00	38 50	7,413 69	3,507 84		99	
Washington	2,317 99	8,969 83	6,276 24	6,276 24	6,276 24	86 10	1,615 00	50 10	3,239 36	347 81		99	
Wayne	4,598 38	3,411 49	719 57	719 57	719 57	729 30	1,251 00	1,221 40	16,777 26	1,187 61		99	
Wilkes	3,411 49	719 57	719 57	719 57	719 57	480 25	1,947 50	191 41	12,306 89	5,997 56		99	
Wilson	3,411 49	719 57	719 57	719 57	719 57	110 20	101 60	5,401 91	5,401 91	1,400 91		99	
Yadkin	719 57	922 07	922 07	922 07	922 07	4 27	101 60	1,645 91	1,645 91	1,250 13		99	
Yancey	258,306 15	2,626 51	384,550 06	1,000 62	\$11,756 09	\$ 1,506 51	\$ 18,481 23	\$ 83,613 98	51 70	35 40	\$15,030 41	\$ 777,079 29	\$ 225,578 75

* This balance on hand as per last report, \$2,368.95, lost in New Hanover Bank, Wilmington, N. C. † \$1.278 of this was lost in Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, N. C., when it failed.

† This includes property tax.

‡ This item includes poll tax.

TABLE No. II—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	Paid Teach- ers of White Schools.	Paid Teach- ers of Col- ored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and Sites. (White.)	Paid for School Houses and Sites. (Colored.)	Paid County Superin- tendents.	Paid for Institutes. (White)	Paid for Institutes. (Colored.)	Paid Treas- urers' Com- missions.	Paid Mileage and per diem Board of Education.	Paid Ex- penses of Board of Education.	Paid to Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disburse- ments.	Balance on hand June 30, 1894.	Amount due Treasurers.
Edgecombe	\$ 4,619 30	\$ 3,581 05	\$ 118 00	\$	\$	\$ 36 05	\$ 35 00	\$ 191 58	\$ 56 40	\$	\$ 2,817 05	\$ 829 85	\$ 1,220 73	\$ 8,960 31	\$
Forsyth	9,061 08	2,195 94	2,500 00	685 00	285 20	285 20		386 70	100 00	50 00	4,458 00	1,151 00	20,876 61	4,165 61	
Franklin	4,423 87	3,338 23	817 84	167 33	420 00	420 00		197 46	69 30	31 30	18 80	158 35	9,811 48	2,564 40	
Gaston	6,882 31	2,759 62	290 66	21 80	52 00	52 00		219 70	34 30	7 07	7 07	758 33	10,915 82	2,374 54	
Gates	1,590 31	1,674 15	508 08	24 65	163 00	163 00		97 62	61 40	63		1,025 06	5,418 90	1,880 59	
Graham	4,171 67		5 00		12 50	12 50		47 55		18 00		218 12	4,672 81		
Granville	4,171 00	4,012 56	150 00	125 00	336 00	336 00		194 16	46 00	15 00		30 00	9,410 72	815 22	
Greene	2,381 39	1,398 61	527 08	320 11	223 00	223 00	126 70	111 90	51 60	16 33		98 92	3,706 84	1,129 53	
Gulford	8,161 19	4,691 07	773 41	351 02	320 00	320 00	64 60	351 20	57 10	18 00	2,801 00		17,915 98	11 63	
Halifax	4,230 18	4,439 77	396 75	301 55	150 40	150 40		189 74	19 75	36 13		416 91	10,186 18	8,522 82	
Harnett	3,478 41	2,214 06	322 06	157 00	144 00	144 00		127 65	57 70	9 57			6,510 15	2,707 27	
Haywood															
Henderson	4,953 62	834 35	362 39	91 00			154 00	100 00	106 80				6,505 16	6,133 20	
Hertford	2,487 01	3,047 65	250 75	188 48	128 50	128 50		93 18	39 00				6,285 77	1,767 06	
Hyde	2,088 20	1,352 73	150 00	171 00	171 00	171 00		78 85	26 15	33 00		332 00	4,251 93	2,956 68	
Iredell	8,250 00	3,139 65	250 00	185 00	248 65	248 65	35 00	265 88	56 90		1,112 50		13,560 18	275 22	
Jackson	3,271 31	110 27			136 35	136 35		96 38		21 30		5 00	3,616 61		9 22
Johnston	10,757 81	2,708 77	997 47	263 61	201 00	201 00		303 55	66 70	42 02		140 03	15,180 96	5,413 90	
Jones	1,439 79	1,558 32	2 50	118 70	113 00	113 00		65 00	213 60	8 17			3,531 87	2,206 58	
Lenoir	3,381 56	2,071 63	207 51	55 40				114 64	31 30			511 00	6,516 31	2,103 09	
Lincoln	4,368 79	1,020 63	401 30	89 95	172 00	172 00	10 00	123 90	29 20	5 08		418 26	6,310 49	711 79	
Macon	2,989 15	151 00	67 50	14 70	75 00	75 00	9 75	37 48	16 00	6 60			3,786 33	158 90	
Madison	4,224 26	2,678 81	156 89	576 65	243 00	243 00	100 00	112 10	91 10	49 00		656 00	3,717 55	2,133 25	
Martin	4,137 16	1,325 48	535 83		355 00	355 00		169 04	60 00	107 47			8,021 16	1,577 91	
McDowell	3,912 13		197 54		15 00	15 00							5,463 27	3,413 53	
Mecklenburg	11,812 42	6,170 27	813 69	409 33	261 25	261 25		519 30	96 73	12 75	4,464 88	1,953 98	26,491 82	7,451 37	
Mitchell	3,885 40	1,23 20	213 67	41 55	110 00	110 00	29 00	89 00	41 90	29 17		3 25	4,891 70	56 45	
Montgomery	2,801 46	1,212 20	525 07	130 03	40 35	40 35		95 91	36 25				4,891 30	2,069 18	
Moore	5,133 80	3,651 91			221 00	221 00		172 13		27 00			8,005 84	90 29	
Nash															
New Hanover	8,600 00	6,140 00	4,140 76	1,280 58	400 00	400 00		507 87	391 80	36 00	1,000 00	2,353 80	25,002 81	18,638 40	
Northampton	3,611 57	4,128 09	63 76	155 62	384 00	384 00		175 33	27 00	52 55		608 00	8,911 33	3,321 50	
Onslow	3,006 25	1,503 42	314 96	155 62	287 50	287 50	17 50	124 97	60 80	13 10			6,769 65	3,859 60	

Orange	2,417 39	1,559 02	116 45	17 50	152 35	91 59	61 29	2 75	253 05	4,071 23	35 76				
Pamlico	1,784 36	2,683 88	121 65	66 39	200 00	61 97	65 74	2 41	234 50	3,160 40	2,022 48				
Pasquotank	3,762 00	2,507 61	1,352 46	129 81	400 00	181 11	49 63		1,034 05	9,236 07	1,234 81				
Pender	2,880 73	2,041 13	168 35	125 65	131 50	100 00	19 50	86 20	630 11	5,666 67	2,172 81				
Perquimans	2,006 24	1,787 05	100 00	100 00	51 00	101 58	19 50	64 70	982 28	5,115 41	528 85				
Person	3,239 55	3,020 75	356 41	135 72	176 80	145 18	83 25		95 75	7,227 02	210 19				
Pitt	6,175 18	3,931 39	556 41	134 41	141 00	28 49	35 55		514 71	11,552 27	3,763 57				
Polk	1,518 06	463 32	254 10		125 00	48 32	38 40	7 48	5 00	2,469 08	529 81				
Randolph	11,151 86	1,708 63	550 95	142 25	66 00	273 13	18 00	39 12	13,929 95		20 57				
Richmond	3,570 82	3,327 70	268 18	671 19	167 75	25 25		18 75	11,101 90	8,343 33	7,112 81				
Robeson	4,824 09	15,718 13	306 00	21,193 15	276 00	183 50	27 20	48 75	188 68	12,836 72	5,058 67				
Rockingham	7,217 48	4,075 54	1,439 97	739 59	348 95	270 65	60 36	9 38	4,795 00	19,076 91	769 18				
Rowan	10,169 08	3,291 00	544 85	196 00	50 00	295 56	60 20	12 80	30 65	15,073 24	765 35				
Rutherford	5,296 52	1,447 38	586 80	164 05	276 40	157 28	50 10	11 78	22 00	13,021 41	317 97				
Sampson	4,838 34	3,391 61	273 56	592 41	314 00	189 77	63 00	15 67		9,678 39	4,301 60				
Stanly	4,025 66	550 00	137 14	21 20	54 30	96 38		3 41		4,915 79	520 66				
Stokes	5,312 59	1,306 68	281 40	77 19	159 70		24 70	46 64		7,211 20	899 65				
Surry	7,443 61	1,011 04	391 15	125 44	100 00		93 80	2 50		9,167 52	739 85				
Swain	1,565 75	51 79			122 00	31 75	20 75	2 50		1,777 74	1,532 21				
Transylvania	2,040 55	254 20	582 65		45 00	64 00	37 57	6 75	181 18	3,267 36	1,079 41				
Tyrrell	1,349 21	380 75	20 11	167 25	48 00	42 18	47 60	3 25	197 60	2,253 95	1,714 87				
Union	6,536 18	2,338 62	492 08	476 35	255 25	308 98	56 20	23 88		10,987 54	3,171 08				
Vance	3,027 90	3,308 65	272 28	631 00	302 75	172 32	54 00	1 00	358 50	8,788 40	541 46				
Wake	16,532 51	10,308 93	582 55	178 89	879 00	805 08	73 30	89 87	6,679 18	38,015 11	7,810 21				
Warren	3,163 49	3,125 75	67 10	108 25	339 00	185 31	27 40	12 00	560 87	7,589 17	3,913 47				
Washington	2,880 84	1,502 75	346 17	180 95	198 00	118 30	99 80	13 05	693 55	6,633 47	2,713 73				
Watauga	3,651 01	51 90			68 00	76 74	51 20	4 56	3,913 69	201 25	175 49				
Wayne	5,083 55	3,305 83	800 61	340 78	320 97	360 76	47 95	17 95	271 35	14,357 38	3,607 49				
Wilkes															
Wilson	5,005 49	3,608 75	20 00		346 00	205 08		141 87	1,131 65	10,189 83	7,511 62				
Yadkin	4,748 51	658 42			84 00	112 84	40 95		766 81	6,391 83	440 88				
Yancey	1,294 76	108 57	108 00		37 50	32 91	50 80			1,682 54	1,265 50				
	\$418,798 03	\$196,704 45	\$36,350 58	\$17,541 32	\$18,737 39	\$800 80	\$538 87	\$15,277 70	\$4,882 38	\$1,958 75	\$29,721 38	\$12 633 38	\$783,465 69	\$196,509 23	\$583 92

*\$700 of this item is an order on the Sheriff. †This includes white and colored. ‡This includes mileage and per diem. §\$966.10 of this is for Croatan teachers. §\$17,402 of this is for Croatan school-houses. **This includes pay of County Superintendent. ††\$82.50 of this is for teachers of Croatan schools.

TABLE No. III—1894.

Showing Number of Children between Six and Twenty-one Years of Age, Number Enrolled, Average Attendance, and Institute Statistics in the Several Counties of the State During the School Year ending June 30, 1894.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.			ENROLLMENT OF WHITE CHILDREN.			CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.			ENROLLMENT OF COLORED CHILDREN.			No. of Teachers Attending.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Col.
Alamance	2,518	2,551	5,069	1,296	1,039	2,335	1,385	1,131	2,516	575	513	1,118	651	1	22
Alexander	1,732	1,546	3,278	1,250	1,125	2,375	1,725	1,183	2,908	382	175	557	290	65	14
Alleghany	1,257	1,161	2,418	915	850	1,765	1,078	1,34	2,418	254	61	315	123	—	—
Anderson	3,392	1,847	5,239	2,129	1,200	3,329	2,806	1,007	3,813	3,987	844	4,831	915	—	—
Ashe	3,310	3,103	6,413	1,912	1,591	3,503	2,054	1,56	3,614	274	69	343	130	—	—
Beaufort	2,150	2,111	4,261	1,113	1,271	2,384	1,710	1,767	3,477	1,065	1,144	2,209	1,200	—	—
Bladen	1,589	1,456	3,045	883	800	1,683	1,182	1,175	2,357	1,415	1,521	2,936	1,478	—	—
Brunswick	1,600	1,573	3,173	1,000	921	1,921	1,690	1,180	2,870	3,571	1,946	5,517	2,969	—	—
Buncombe	5,805	5,686	11,491	3,729	3,389	7,118	4,636	1,282	5,918	7,890	789	8,687	1,689	—	—
Burke	2,538	2,326	4,864	1,266	1,217	2,483	1,471	1,564	3,035	1,162	292	1,457	610	—	—
Cabarrus	2,421	2,260	4,681	1,523	1,130	2,653	2,101	978	3,079	2,638	700	3,338	905	1	16
Caldwell	2,212	2,157	4,369	1,376	1,155	2,531	1,515	261	1,776	534	204	738	213	14	—
Camden	665	630	1,295	375	375	750	580	458	1,038	863	320	1,183	362	—	—
Carteret	1,635	1,510	3,145	782	776	1,558	946	474	1,420	900	88	988	182	—	—
Caswell	3,193	3,193	6,386	1,487	1,461	2,948	2,738	1,581	4,319	2,612	532	3,151	493	76	38
Catawba	3,281	2,992	6,273	1,915	1,620	3,535	2,292	1,730	4,022	1,158	364	1,522	719	—	—
Chatham	2,150	1,689	3,839	1,001	1,020	2,021	2,160	1,800	3,960	1,108	1,481	2,589	1,477	—	—
Cherokee	680	621	1,301	339	319	658	438	1,006	1,444	400	465	865	444	—	—
Chowan	857	639	1,496	529	436	965	650	30	680	511	621	1,132	21	—	—
Clay	3,875	4,125	8,000	2,839	3,035	5,874	3,807	663	4,470	1,362	354	1,716	502	31	13
Cleveland	2,397	2,286	4,683	1,860	1,778	3,638	2,487	1,387	3,874	1,104	1,111	2,215	1,324	55	18
Columbus	1,300	1,406	2,706	900	1,080	1,980	1,400	2,130	3,530	2,300	1,600	3,900	2,150	17	12
Craven	3,107	3,050	6,157	1,552	1,966	3,518	2,142	2,476	4,618	1,140	1,140	2,280	1,425	60	15
Cumberland	3,107	3,050	6,157	1,552	1,966	3,518	2,142	2,476	4,618	1,140	1,140	2,280	1,425	—	—

Currituck	770	689	1,459	489	410	899	554	411	368	779	232	239	491	267					
Dare	670	1,282	3,267	569	500	1,069	830	75	69	144	60	64	124	80					
Davidson	3,840	6,647	2,453	2,453	2,152	4,665	2,936	712	715	1,427	455	481	936	49					
Davie	1,628	3,248	1,072	930	1,376	2,002	1,301	617	587	1,204	419	341	766	139					
Duplin	2,250	2,409	1,376	1,124	2,400	1,359	1,462	1,661	1,319	2,980	705	472	1,677	1,130	1	37	39	12	25
Durham	2,080	2,135	4,213	1,109	1,069	2,178	1,462	1,422	1,450	2,878	818	850	1,668	1,059	1	37	39	12	25
Edgecombe	1,577	1,578	3,155	582	728	1,310	823	2,621	2,607	5,328	1,168	1,526	2,694	1,004	1	38	55	11	27
Forsyth	3,712	3,406	7,408	2,086	1,725	3,811	2,912	1,735	1,794	3,549	566	530	1,096	1,609					
Franklin	2,159	2,003	4,162	949	915	1,864	1,080	1,892	1,879	3,771	1,91	1,428	1,096	1,609					
Gaston	2,754	5,443	1,632	1,634	1,634	2,679	1,231	1,231	1,231	2,425	786	772	1,198	794					
Gates	1,928	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457					
Graham	700	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457					
Granville	2,005	1,359	3,935	919	870	1,783	1,067	2,012	1,950	3,791	1,059	1,261	2,820	1,340					
Greene	1,001	1,453	490	470	470	972	633	491	839	1,830	451	327	978	593	1	31	36	6	25
Guilford	3,162	6,639	2,457	2,457	2,457	4,649	2,468	1,706	1,732	3,558	1,130	1,462	2,292	1,251	1	135	50	60	75
Hallifax																			
Harnett	2,010	1,531	3,511	1,630	989	2,019	1,291	885	953	1,828	450	615	1,065	675					
Haywood																			
Henderson	2,378	2,187	4,565	1,493	1,486	2,979	1,568	1,296	354	630	185	201	386	246	1	57	19	38	19
Hertford	1,073	1,035	2,106	556	495	1,051	683	1,508	1,529	3,037	823	904	1,727	921					
Hyde	898	854	1,752	702	801	1,563	1,275	766	756	1,522	719	728	1,437	1,394					
Iredell	3,751	3,516	7,297	2,312	2,049	4,261	2,856	1,363	1,132	2,495	616	631	1,267	751	1	10	30	52	49
Jackson	1,658	1,559	3,217	830	716	1,546	873	98	153	250	773	52	125	81					
Johnston	3,906	3,717	7,632	2,603	2,203	1,849	2,735	1,487	1,573	3,040	668	985	1,553	984	1	58	27	58	27
Jones	751	656	1,407	389	383	772	1,373	786	773	1,519	493	408	961	481	1	11	8	6	5
Lenoir	1,690	1,358	3,218	1,110	1,167	2,277	1,356	1,187	1,308	2,491	604	705	1,300	821					
Lincoln	2,670	1,928	3,998	1,400	1,210	2,660	1,615	572	520	1,492	576	531	707	532	1	53	32	27	27
Macon	1,977	1,802	3,779	1,290	1,191	2,481	1,429	1,132	141	273	4	44	86	50	1	46	28	18	18
Nadison	4,319	3,411	7,431	3,081	3,082	7,173	3,160	99	78	177	68	54	122	85	3	81	56	25	25
Nartin	1,560	1,748	2,878	978	859	1,817	1,085	1,411	1,444	2,885	819	879	1,698	1,093					
McDowell	1,800	1,745	3,555	1,185	1,061	2,249	1,715	586	445	881	234	228	462	230					
Mecklenburg	4,118	3,731	7,849	2,215	1,923	4,138	2,682	3,280	3,176	6,456	1,591	1,875	3,869	2,323					
Mitchell																			
Montgomery	1,670	1,404	3,274	1,014	940	1,985	1,196	603	624	1,367	382	464	846	532					
Moore	2,566	2,563	5,013	1,777	1,710	3,517	2,261	1,405	1,451	2,839	832	895	1,728	1,175					
Nash	2,416	2,525	4,771	1,211	1,165	2,397	1,156	1,567	1,701	3,491	918	952	1,870	906	1	40			
New Hanover	1,440	1,053	3,083	476	781	1,357	1,050	2,827	2,631	4,013	808	906	1,714	981					
Northampton	1,183	1,483	2,960	473	835	1,808	1,125	2,428	2,871	4,701	1,371	1,506	2,880	1,441					
Onslow	1,692	1,288	2,800	1,015	839	1,884	1,182	611	674	1,359	395	455	848	471	1	76	25	36	39
Orange	1,512	1,472	3,164	730	874	1,604	919	875	766	1,611	450	535	985	557					
Pamlico	888	903	1,791	398	398	852	567	501	563	1,064	240	303	543	358					
Pasquotank	1,041	926	1,967	560	447	1,007	603	1,036	1,099	2,135	471	577	1,048	603					
Pender	1,133	1,075	2,208	600	569	1,169	836	1,289	1,278	2,507	761	761	1,449	940					
Perquimans	789	759	1,548	506	428	1,054	564	881	857	1,738	561	540	1,101	636					
Person	1,630	1,488	3,118	715	533	1,248	810	1,248	1,239	2,487		851	1,413	575					

TABLE No. III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.			ENROLLMENT OF WHITE CHILDREN.			CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.			ENROLLMENT OF COLORED CHILDREN.			Average Attendance of Colored Children.			No. of Teachers Attending.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average Attendance of Colored Children.	C	W	Colored.	White.	M F
Pitt.	4,639	2,814	5,483	1,867	1,906	3,773	3,490	2,340	5,830	2,692	1,814	4,506	3,152	3,130	1	57	46	13
Polk	975	891	1,866	574	512	1,086	611	291	902	1,492	146	1,638	287	167	1	1	1	20
Randolph	3,776	3,911	7,687	2,398	2,249	4,647	2,900	679	3,579	1,318	410	1,728	900	500	1	20	55	8
Richmond	4,125	1,120	5,245	861	817	1,678	1,711	1,711	3,422	1,675	1,675	3,350	2,639	1	1	20	25	12
Croatoans	120	5,805	5,925	1,752	1,675	3,427	2,275	2,275	4,550	2,692	1,814	4,506	3,152	2,314	1	53	50	28
Robeson	2,923	2,882	5,805	1,752	1,675	3,427	2,275	2,275	4,550	2,692	1,814	4,506	3,152	2,314	1	53	50	28
Croatoans	3,114	2,980	6,094	1,462	1,290	2,752	1,515	755	2,270	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Rockingham	3,176	3,199	6,375	2,505	2,217	4,722	3,015	1,290	4,305	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Rowan	2,910	3,905	6,815	1,712	1,552	3,264	2,136	823	2,959	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Rutherford	3,027	2,912	5,939	1,601	1,386	2,987	2,125	1,930	4,055	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Stanly	2,123	2,156	4,279	1,495	1,386	2,881	2,125	1,930	4,055	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Stokes	3,063	2,793	5,856	1,748	1,535	3,283	2,119	656	2,775	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Surry	3,613	3,413	7,026	2,452	2,252	4,704	3,691	486	4,177	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Swain	1,118	1,034	2,152	652	685	1,337	795	34	831	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Transylvania	1,117	1,082	2,229	800	748	1,548	930	120	1,050	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Tyrell	630	537	1,167	367	367	734	517	248	765	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Union	3,590	3,115	6,705	2,861	2,257	5,118	3,306	1,463	4,769	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Vance	985	1,112	2,127	478	472	950	557	1,600	2,157	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Wake	4,605	4,478	9,083	2,438	2,140	4,578	3,026	4,240	7,266	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Warren	901	906	1,807	509	524	1,033	962	586	1,549	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Washington	915	876	1,791	573	512	1,085	962	586	1,549	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Watauga	2,213	2,081	4,294	1,314	1,387	2,701	1,804	85	1,889	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Wayne	2,919	2,709	5,628	1,495	1,245	2,740	2,156	466	2,622	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Wilkes	4,224	4,072	8,296	2,214	2,083	4,297	2,156	466	2,622	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Wilson	2,221	2,098	4,319	1,107	1,209	2,316	1,567	1,567	3,134	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Yadkin	2,381	2,225	4,606	1,271	1,271	2,542	1,468	75	1,543	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
Yancey	2,040	1,922	3,962	1,242	1,025	2,267	1,468	75	1,543	1,492	146	1,638	287	611	1	1	1	20
	196,614	186,737	383,351	123,327	112,159	235,486	149,045	102,614	251,659	101,699	212,191	263,890	61,824	935	925	899	422	486

TABLE No. IV—1894.

Report Showing the Number of Public School Districts, Number of School Houses, Number of Schools Taught, Value of Public School Property, Average Length of Terms in Weeks, Average Monthly Salary of Teachers in the Several Counties in the State during the Year ending June 30, 1894.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT.			VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.			AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.						NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.					
	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT.			VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.			AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.						NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.					
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.	W. Male.	W. Fem.	C. Male.	C. Fem.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	
Alamance	55	21	52	21	\$11,209 00	\$3,002 00	15.28	15.34		\$31 26	\$29 18	\$26 66	\$21 66	49	8	41		49	12	37	
Alexander	49	7	47	6	3,280 00	375 00	12	10.50		20 00	18 00	19 00		49	12	37		49	6	36	
Alleghany	43	6	39	6	7,000 00	250 00	11	9		19 00	18 00	16 00		42	6	36		42	6	36	
Anson	53	46	32	26	6,296 25	2,922 25	8.75	8.50		24 30	22 62	20 15	18 50	37	37	37		37	33	30	
Ashe	99	7	80	5	10,305 00	155 00	12.50	8.80		20 00	17 25	10 40		73	36	30		73	33	30	
Baileysboro	72	38	58	33	6,797 00	2,873 00	9.80	8.30		24 08	25 73	28 43	20 55	65	3	57		65	3	57	
Bertie	60	54	59	53	5,440 00	5,340 00	14.25	16.20		21 08	21 00	24 00	23 00	57	7	57		57	7	57	
Bladen	72	41	53	36	5,000 00	3,000 00	6.01	7.20		28 08	20 10	24 28	18 64	50	7	46		50	7	46	
Brunswick	48	21	63	20	2,650 00	1,500 00	8	9	11	28 00	22 00	23 00	15 00	48	21	67		48	21	67	
Buncombe	100	22	93	20	70,000 00	19,000 00	18	15.65	32	30 00	30 00	28 60	28 60	95	21	67		95	21	67	
Burke	62	16	58	16	5,150 00	750 00	13	11	32	23 00	21 00	21 00	19 00	62	30	32		62	30	32	
Cabarrus	55	25	50	20	8,500 00	3,125 00	15	11.50	32	23 80	21 00	20 50	18 00	55	16	38		55	16	38	
Caldwell	69	12	64	15	4,456 00	815 00	12.60	10.33		22 50	17 50	19 19	19 19	53	12	41		53	12	41	
Camden	19	12	19	12	3,500 00	1,800 00	16	16		25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	19	12	41		19	12	41	
Carroll	21	10	34	6	4,305 00	2,085 00	11.38	11.60		26 88	25 32	26 00	24 00	34	11	31		34	11	31	
Caswell	37	37	38	38	3,000 00	3,050 00	11	11		28 00	30 00	25 00	24 00	37	37	37		37	37	37	
Catawba	71	21	73	19	21,576 00	1,380 00	13.38	10		26 81	25 00	22 18	20 00	65	15	47		65	15	47	
Chatham	42	45	78	42	6,160 00	3,485 00	11.43	12		22 84	20 00	22 50	21 08	62	14	48		62	14	48	
Cherokee	45	48	45	48	4,000 00	500 00	17	15.06	40	27 00	22 00	22 00	15 00	45	14	31		45	14	31	
Chowan	19	13	19	13	2,132 00	2,180 00	15.50	13		28 75	25 22	28 51	25 55	19	19	19		19	19	19	
Clay	17	2	18	2	2,000 00		14	6	32	25 00	18 00	17 00		17	7	10		17	7	10	
Cleveland	81	20	67	17	16,000 00	2,400 00	12	10		32	25 00	22 00	13 00	80	30	79		80	30	79	
Columbus	82	46	78	39			8.54	8		27 46	23 37	28 20	21 50								
Craven	8	8	41	43	12,645 00	6,592 00	12	14	34	22 00	22 00	22 00	22 00	37	36	36		37	36	36	

TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.		NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT.		VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.		AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.				NUMBER OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.			
		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	W. Male.	W. Fem.	C. Male.	C. Fem.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
														Number.	Log.	Number.	Log.
Cumberland	85	61	82	08	12	5,840 00	4,120 00	12	12.30	28 01	25 00	23 00	23 00	64	5	59	3
Curtis	31	13	29	13	12	1,400 00	165 00	8	9.09	26 49	25 09	25 26	23 00	23	1	25	1
Dare	23	30	23	2	8	6,919 00	1,175 00	8	9	25 00	20 00	22 80	15 00	23	20	25	5
Davidson	98	30	94	28	12	2,665 00	1,080 00	13.67	12.80	23 43	22 39	21 32	20 60	83	38	45	1
Davis	42	17	41	17	8	5,109 00	2,500 00	8	6	25 56	20 81	21 32	20 60	29	21	12	1
Duplin	75	45	67	37	8	3,102 00	7,500 00	21.77	21.81	26 50	23 00	24 60	20 70	58	8	36	10
Durham	38	26	37	26	34	7,670 00	4,800 00	21.77	21.81	31 47	27 50	26 56	25 27	37	6	30	7
Edgecombe	11	14	36	40	25	7,000 00	1,000 00	11.51	15.49	33 00	29 80	27 00	18 70	38	10	42	42
Forsyth	69	21	69	21	70	5,003 00	2,750 00	11.51	9.07	36 16	26 40	21 42	24 33	71	10	61	11
Franklin	49	43	50	49	50	6,800 00	2,000 00	14.14	17.25	28 80	24 85	23 30	18 50	54	14	40	13
Gaston	70	30	66	29	9	3,658 00	2,368 00	9	10	24 00	23 00	21 00	23 00	23	11	33	22
Gates	21	18	49	1	13	7,700 00	13,500	13.50	3	26 84	21 09	21 00	23 00	20	14	16	13
Graham	40	45	43	43	16	7,800 00	5,010 00	16.25	15.30	20 75	20 75	27 00	25 00	41	9	32	23
Granville	27	23	25	22	16	2,111 00	2,075 00	16	16	25 40	23 64	25 00	19 50	23	1	24	21
Greene	95	39	92	39	15	25,200 00	7,100 00	15.30	15.12	26 61	22 88	28 31	23 24	78	26	47	25
Guilford*	61	28	50	28	9	4,562 50	1,671 25	9.60	13.10	26 67	21 66	22 52	20 11	37	2	35	4
Halifax	25	11	44	11	13	6,925 00	1,125 00	14	13	31 00	24 00	26 00	18 00	37	9	37	18
Harnett	50	21	32	27	14	3,405 00	3,650 00	14.33	15.93	26 23	23 90	24 52	20 20	30	3	30	7
Haywood	29	15	32	24	12	3,150 00	2,250 00	12	12	20 15	20 15	22 78	18 78	28	19	26	27
Henderson	26	14	33	39	13	1,127 00	3,349 00	13.39	11.10	27 19	23 95	22 10	19 11	28	43	48	19
Hyde	103	58	96	39	10	3,300 00	300 00	9	10	30 21	24 91	23 64	20 71	38	2	31	11
Iredell	39	4	38	35	15	1,920 00	4,700 00	15.89	12.21	33 00	24 00	23 64	20 71	37	3	37	37
Jackson	96	37	83	20	11	1,540 00	1,280 00	11.78	11.70	21 53	20 10	21 63	24 00	23	6	17	16
Johnston	30	24	23	20	14	2,200 00	2,500 00	14	14	22 00	22 50	23 83	18 00	40	12	40	29
Jones	47	30	45	12	12	10,439 00	1,791 00	12.66	11.96	26 80	24 00	25 83	21 66	47	12	32	6
Lenoir	53	13	53	12	10	8,164 00	205 00	11.52	11.67	21 35	19 30	23 00	15 00	46	12	34	6
Macon	5	4	52	5	14	14,000 00	250 00	14	9	28 00	20 00	18 00	15 00	73	27	41	1
Madison	73	5	72	27	16	4,320 09	3,651 11	16	16	26 81	21 89	25 50	21 37	46	2	46	2
Martin	46	28	46	27	16									46	46		28

TABLE No. V.—1894.

*Showing Number of Teachers Examined and Approved During the Year ending June 30, 1894,
Together with Race, Sex, and Grade.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.						COLORED.						TOTAL WHITE.	TOTAL COLORED.		
	First Grade			Sec'd Grade			Third Gr'de			Sec'd Grade				Total.	Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Alamance	18	25	43	6	14	20	1	1	2	1	3	4	8	25	39	
Alexander	28	11	39	17	7	24	8	1	9	2	10	18	28	45	18	
Alleghany	12	3	15	5	2	7	1	1	2	3	4	7	10	17	18	
Anson	12	12	24	5	7	12	1	4	5	7	12	19	26	37	11	
Ashe	20	2	22	34	1	35	1	1	2	6	7	13	19	33	14	
Beaufort	18	19	37	12	14	26	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	7	
Bertie	15	21	36	7	12	19	1	1	2	6	7	13	20	31	11	
Bladen	24	24	48	10	6	16	5	2	7	15	8	23	38	56	18	
Brunswick	15	4	19	10	6	16	5	2	7	15	8	23	38	56	18	
Buncombe	63	33	96	17	6	23	2	8	10	22	30	52	72	122	50	
Cabarrus	19	14	29	12	6	18	2	2	4	7	9	16	23	35	12	
Caldwell	36	16	52	7	6	13	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	13	5	
Camden	6	6	12	7	3	10	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	13	5	
Carters	7	1	8	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	6	2	
Caswell	6	11	17	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	6	2	
Catawba	54	23	77	12	3	15	1	4	5	10	15	25	40	65	25	
Chatham	20	5	25	22	15	37	2	3	5	6	10	16	24	40	16	
Cherokee	10	6	16	15	7	22	2	3	5	6	10	16	24	40	16	
Chowan	8	7	15	4	2	6	2	2	4	4	6	10	16	24	8	
Clay	8	6	14	4	2	6	2	2	4	4	6	10	16	24	8	
Cleveland	34	33	67	18	13	31	2	2	4	12	14	26	40	66	26	
Columbus	7	4	11	5	3	8	2	2	4	8	10	18	28	46	18	
Craven	20	25	45	8	5	13	6	2	8	6	12	20	32	52	22	
Cumberland	11	12	23	9	5	14	6	2	8	4	10	14	24	34	10	
Currituck	6	11	17	4	5	9	2	4	6	2	4	6	10	16	6	

TABLE No. VI—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Studying Eng. Grammar.	No. Studying U. S. History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	
Davie	150	153	137	162	173	160	212	154	152	140	116	115	75	41	35	84	470	254	114	99	108
Duplin	191	181	189	203	112	200	224	207	135	208	157	115	86	56	44	1730	932	470	335	199	
Durham	149	166	173	185	188	176	160	158	149	168	128	123	107	94	86	655	418	618	300	254	
Edgecombe	70	84	83	106	115	124	201	203	173	68	32	21	8	7	5	1146	926	273	104	402	
Forsyth	377	350	344	316	311	335	315	307	262	263	208	147	99	88	65	11953	991	529	167	161	
Franklin	119	141	133	198	230	167	168	133	154	124	83	79	68	30	21	1424	699	476	153	164	
Gaston	294	286	300	280	310	286	300	250	227	177	175	100	75	66	20	1527	764	623	257	310	
Gates	79	91	93	97	92	87	90	92	71	70	57	44	33	16	19	589	353	206	97	103	
Graham	85	79	102	80	81	81	82	85	72	66	67	50	31	37	31	506	202	139	38	36	
Granville	84	104	152	177	178	150	186	151	146	138	121	83	78	24	13	1610	2120	1230	785	1878	
Greene	62	81	99	85	92	77	96	78	51	59	51	45	30	21	15	683	286	234	137	81	
Guilford	415	305	312	318	307	275	315	215	237	225	156	140	97	78	68	1396	488	578	141	520	
Halifax																					
Harnett	150	167	156	176	178	164	167	174	150	158	94	81	77	44	62	990	511	420	195	168	
Haywood																					
Henderson	208	209	221	222	295	243	234	218	214	179	157	98	100	60	41	1425	749	539	47	283	
Hertford	79	90	108	100	114	102	88	71	72	71	54	26	33	23	20	699	435	240	127	133	
Hyde	141	152	163	172	180	185	170	90	20	11	14	9	9	6	5	859	907	687	191	103	
Jedrell	295	312	325	316	302	286	345	327	346	311	319	291	286	219	80	1896	913	603	272	163	
Jackson	208	128	134	135	130	123	130	134	97	109	74	71	42	48	26	631	310	159	12	112	
Johnston	373	387	425	423	457	426	416	431	339	206	262	187	41	86	73	2793	1120	874	355	641	
Jones	52	58	70	60	59	50	60	64	58	57	39	41	28	15	17	511	232	113	57	35	
Lenoir	85	132	264	260	241	215	166	240	182	156	128	138	40	27	13	1918	1620	1600	496	218	
Lincoln	186	211	259	236	258	241	268	230	203	174	142	113	67	41	31	1376	561	556	203	156	
Macon	275	217	181	202	211	197	220	206	191	154	134	95	98	47	53	1065	561	339	77	108	
Madison	620	509	400	700	460	485	425	380	400	640	510	510	370	315	292	1400	1250	1109	1110	800	
Martin	138	124	155	141	175	132	148	119	131	108	90	70	46	30	23	1915	554	354	203	151	
McDowell	401	178	143	195	253	218	204	198	168	171	153	114	84	48	31	1468	603	383	88	103	
Mecklenburg	335	342	306	374	398	349	383	333	327	271	239	162	114	72	48	2629	1502	957	838	162	
Mitchell																					
Montgomery	134	128	151	138	178	142	154	132	125	130	100	75	59	38	39	757	331	270	106	51	

Moore	217	218	267	267	255	244	255	266	235	173	146	114	102	86	113	1,485	594	467	171	154	193
Nash	162	197	201	239	215	236	227	183	177	145	126	107	86	55	48	1,331	635	481	216	95	162
New Hanover	50	128	145	170	221	211	158	124	124	73	41	22	10	3	2	1,358	1,151	574	550	543	1,221
Northampton	124	151	132	160	161	136	157	171	137	116	101	75	51	38	30	1,131	561	375	238	222	192
Onslow	127	142	163	189	166	145	166	144	137	117	118	117	88	48	46	1,260	531	360	286	165	229
Orange	109	161	163	127	129	132	133	144	141	137	92	79	59	36	24	432	490	321	232	101	51
Pamlico	92	63	56	71	84	78	104	63	80	64	82	45	40	24	16	634	258	134	88	59	79
Pasquotank	72	113	109	88	106	98	95	80	82	67	51	35	17	10	---	769	387	314	46	62	164
Pender	73	98	80	86	106	98	95	92	105	85	82	47	60	31	31	821	450	276	109	128	74
Perquimans	79	70	81	82	81	85	63	79	89	82	76	68	61	59	40	587	383	186	90	96	53
Person	87	112	119	121	124	105	97	73	97	73	55	47	63	14	14	714	343	217	141	153	60
Pitt	246	420	425	400	385	383	262	201	216	203	116	158	62	22	11	3,920	1,361	1,263	395	206	298
Polk	107	106	97	87	87	80	92	85	81	65	62	31	33	18	15	334	171	110	23	34	25
Randolph	463	400	428	411	429	408	350	419	322	281	298	218	216	71	90	2,056	965	765	246	150	476
Richmond	232	295	280	280	298	281	333	245	276	203	203	116	131	68	69	1,881	907	536	157	154	166
Robeson	120	239	222	352	269	233	255	230	188	177	138	103	74	51	22	1,660	895	488	196	248	133
Rockingham	310	329	353	330	367	342	312	290	299	261	201	107	121	75	37	2,181	1,255	617	417	322	251
Rowan	331	332	234	266	279	263	286	241	261	215	159	149	105	93	75	1,321	569	522	185	250	205
Rutherford	139	158	157	174	301	267	276	237	281	210	222	131	153	89	86	1,689	878	783	399	321	450
Sammons	251	229	248	247	265	217	250	208	218	176	151	129	84	55	34	1,168	565	338	158	100	143
Stanly	303	279	275	309	309	260	290	279	241	269	165	140	109	82	58	1,216	688	438	313	188	297
Stokes	43	95	273	382	387	487	503	402	413	391	251	208	176	197	175	433	275	218	201	97	83
Swain*	127	119	126	139	125	109	123	112	125	91	69	61	23	26	36	430	228	126	35	106	119
Tennessee	160	198	127	149	171	140	153	136	131	101	96	81	62	54	35	852	451	275	63	132	80
Tyrell	63	72	56	75	71	77	53	70	70	62	49	43	31	21	16	500	146	111	79	117	15
Union	417	427	450	466	469	470	489	430	370	325	278	188	177	90	85	2,151	1,143	731	374	229	272
Vance	68	71	85	92	111	97	106	91	76	61	45	24	17	7	4	671	428	286	117	178	318
Wake	335	455	434	500	502	474	483	409	391	295	229	154	101	101	59	1,137	791	515	525	256	625
Warren	67	106	111	100	113	108	111	81	81	64	50	22	15	4	5	831	432	277	105	161	168
Washington	101	58	98	74	105	84	91	99	64	67	49	38	28	13	13	700	312	213	58	132	158
Watauga	250	255	270	237	284	242	284	236	188	140	203	205	209	166	82	1,012	413	297	80	91	197
Wayne	248	208	254	271	226	210	219	219	216	205	152	107	86	47	39	1,929	781	545	220	337	444
Wilkes	352	320	367	292	390	446	361	332	335	281	231	201	135	93	98	1,615	761	605	111	131	171
Wilson	258	255	268	248	247	252	271	244	232	178	118	125	91	78	67	1,287	561	487	129	47	58
Yadkin	174	171	168	163	174	175	184	157	157	139	110	86	56	46	32	615	281	287	69	90	70
Yancey	16,145	16,751	17,487	18,142	18,927	17,388	18,328	16,333	15,358	13,743	11,417	9,274	7,296	5,123	4,155	117,339	59,939	41,680	21,405	19,139	23,262

*This includes white and colored. No separate report made.

TABLE No. VI—COLORED.—1894.

Showing Number of Pupils of Different Ages, from Six to Twenty-one, and Number Studying Different Branches.

COUNTIES.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Eng. Grammar.	No. Studying N. C. History.	No. Studying U. S. History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.
Alamance.	70	81	74	97	116	98	111	91	96	84	64	53	53	25	37	597	301	188	41	94	77
Alexander.																					
Alleghany.	6	8	7	9	11	10	13	10	12	10	8	6	7	4	2	69	12	10			
Anson.	81	99	98	125	140	87	129	138	122	124	107	90	61	26	14	649	323	204	54	100	196
Ashe.	6	7	7	9	11	12	9	8	9	6	6	10	9	2		33	24	9			
Beaufort.	105	94	112	135	145	146	134	200	158	139	136	102	74	59	57	1,065	508	355	224	312	457
Bertie.	138	209	241	297	291	297	277	296	241	211	196	166	96	98	21	1,286	634	373	193	143	415
Bladen.	116	125	116	145	138	134	146	152	163	136	134	100	75	55	47	955	299	983	40	43	392
Brunswick.	140	145	130	138	110	118	140	132	160	155	160	145	139	136	136	1,200	1,321	533	212	187	300
Buncombe.																					
Burke.	14	31	49	49	48	55	39	77	47	40	34	27	24	8	8	231	139	81	32	53	63
Cabarrus.	365	321	178	113	131	87	51	26	29	26	5	8	6	5	3	680	447	112	34	38	23
Caldwell.	28	30	26	26	36	33	39	36	36	32	33	14	22	7	7	186	40	43	6	11	7
Canden.																					
Carretet.	23	10	27	11	17	14	19	15	10	19	21	11	10	4	2	135	29	87	2	4	5
Caswell.	63	100	100	114	116	100	135	114	111	66	55	38	20	28	14	628	286	152	38	77	40
Catawba.	39	47	54	70	51	57	67	64	62	56	56	37	25	18	14	310	191	83	21	33	91
Chatham.	132	161	180	158	184	178	221	192	177	180	163	119	99	70	56	1,038	515	355	201	56	140
Cherokee.																					
Chowan.	66	86	76	92	125	83	99	94	109	96	65	53	38	18	15	664	283	177	77	106	166
Clay.																					
Cleveland.	82	100	80	60	40	60	70	92	100	80	60	40	100	100	40	756	756	625	521	350	750
Columbus.	68	97	98	83	98	102	107	114	85	96	80	86	46	50	29	725	465	336	167	178	306
Owen.																					
Cumberland.	179	239	274	201	262	228	262	211	232	198	151	122	131	92	86	1,321	603	420	151	124	48
Curruck.	25	32	39	45	48	35	40	28	45	31	36	24	21	10	7	235	126	67	34	41	124
Dare.	5	4	6	6	12	13	17	16	15	12	11	13	9	6	2	51	67	39	12	12	7
Davidson.	83	66	87	82	91	73	77	80	62	73	43	43	33	24	18	475	203	139	80	68	133

Davie	58	58	52	54	56	68	45	56	51	55	48	53	38	22	30	378	233	105	128	41	77
Duplin	94	90	112	104	150	92	151	132	127	118	101	90	72	47	31	927	374	273	84	67	224
Durham	110	124	136	148	140	140	128	117	100	100	96	90	83	72	60	322	334	412	301	338	222
Edgecombe	160	199	316	341	390	380	316	180	130	140	100	14	16	6	10	1,989	1,285	386	207	641	78
Forsyth	73	70	75	87	76	90	97	111	91	84	70	57	48	37	27	485	321	199	47	63	77
Franklin	166	178	203	236	213	219	264	200	186	191	165	113	91	63	41	1,483	650	565	165	269	507
Gaston	130	134	160	137	113	132	132	127	113	91	65	62	41	13	8	819	410	287	152	129	217
Gates	57	97	100	91	143	84	121	132	118	97	87	75	68	43	22	649	311	204	67	100	117
Graham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	90	1,120	890	510	938	1,805	
Granville	126	148	171	195	206	211	214	168	180	162	130	120	98	96	16	530	204	234	72	60	138
Greene	77	75	91	98	120	92	104	103	91	91	70	62	49	50	28	914	214	220	120	135	420
Guilford	103	140	141	132	155	123	178	124	125	116	83	79	57	32	28	914	214	220	120	135	420
Halifax	74	101	94	112	150	126	134	115	117	111	85	70	69	35	40	800	321	296	112	30	80
Harnett	32	37	22	30	37	25	40	23	30	26	23	15	23	8	5	139	60	349	98	177	206
Haywood	86	122	110	149	141	118	133	131	138	130	106	72	63	43	25	660	408	349	98	177	206
Henderson	150	170	139	200	205	150	96	20	41	14	16	9	16	16	5	328	210	197	85	43	107
Hyde	110	101	103	90	100	106	91	95	103	83	76	62	51	16	41	621	311	198	89	64	51
Iredell	12	14	9	3	7	8	16	11	9	10	10	8	5	1	1	11	31	18	9	4	4
Jackson	102	107	120	123	158	137	160	145	137	110	116	81	68	34	22	761	307	182	90	103	234
Johnston	46	65	61	78	69	70	72	78	89	61	71	77	32	8	20	408	189	35	31	45	129
Jones	48	56	140	105	107	105	102	122	140	109	78	56	32	13	1	906	612	304	128	13	612
Lenoir	43	62	57	50	60	60	72	69	46	47	48	40	21	13	16	320	160	80	26	34	72
Lincoln	5	5	6	3	9	6	7	11	9	5	5	7	3	2	1	39	26	17	4	8	4
Macon	70	15	10	11	9	10	4	5	8	6	5	4	5	4	1	18	9	16	5	6	13
Madison	108	118	135	122	149	111	159	131	163	103	91	63	54	34	14	545	303	193	62	55	193
Martin	30	41	46	63	62	60	68	43	40	5	1	2	1	1	1	108	115	71	18	15	16
McDowell	314	325	367	360	373	335	357	316	310	255	217	156	101	57	34	1,737	984	893	117	236	97
Mecklenburg	57	58	55	80	86	58	87	57	71	56	46	31	18	13	14	391	171	110	56	19	69
Mitchell	77	99	103	105	128	95	87	126	95	93	71	58	59	13	18	748	406	219	93	49	211
Montgomery	96	136	163	161	161	153	193	142	126	125	81	81	76	55	26	965	448	238	126	119	469
Nash	120	133	162	173	184	191	178	146	118	101	81	41	18	13	11	1,421	591	460	378	414	1,300
New Hanover	121	187	209	243	298	237	292	248	232	221	211	121	105	73	39	1,112	591	394	209	38	374
Northampton	42	42	51	58	66	66	70	68	77	50	49	57	33	19	31	392	179	105	55	32	82
Orange	67	83	84	72	86	73	92	79	81	56	39	50	42	34	26	475	117	135	56	34	87
Pamlico	29	37	38	46	43	31	41	53	39	46	32	40	37	14	15	191	93	46	19	19	65
Pasquotank	46	83	79	29	94	101	121	109	101	77	66	42	28	12	5	600	203	136	46	62	164
Pender	85	98	99	96	125	117	129	135	115	118	84	91	71	36	39	748	210	157	27	49	213
Perquimans	65	77	84	86	117	81	113	105	119	120	96	63	56	31	32	546	270	174	78	63	216
Person	119	109	125	128	167	106	105	111	104	85	87	59	35	34	24	703	245	216	149	29	20
Pitt	205	400	409	473	345	316	220	196	201	195	86	132	55	11	1	3,006	1,167	981	186	98	192
Polk	32	24	35	23	23	24	15	18	22	24	10	11	9	11	1	98	44	27	13	2	95
Randolph	105	96	111	109	100	70	61	80	58	80	50	30	36	20	6	600	300	200	50	41	66

TABLE No. VI—COLORED.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Eng. Grammar.	No. Studying U. S. History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.
Richmond	225	283	292	292	344	286	344	316	262	286	269	156	141	80	59	1,664	626	215	85	103
Robeson	63	78	109	78	99	74	95	86	70	68	44	37	31	24	9	261	99	37	14	11
Croatan	103	118	111	144	155	140	170	175	144	135	118	106	63	37	27	1,062	596	371	117	140
Rockingham	115	120	130	142	139	138	133	157	118	138	100	89	62	42	25	700	305	203	85	22
Rowan	108	90	82	95	114	112	100	95	58	83	45	56	41	33	19	416	295	160	67	52
Rutherford	150	158	177	172	179	252	201	193	202	174	116	113	92	52	41	1,451	565	168	211	314
Sampson	18	30	31	34	36	39	27	27	38	32	26	22	22	16	11	180	121	81	56	48
Stanly	46	61	50	59	56	45	51	41	59	39	45	37	57	25	19	281	163	78	23	24
Stokes	15	19	43	41	55	60	64	50	17	43	36	21	24	29	33	275	196	147	75	56
Swain*	17	11	11	16	15	15	19	19	13	14	3	6	4	1	1	46	18	12	7	6
Transylvania	21	25	19	32	29	25	31	36	18	24	18	13	14	10	10	110	50	40	8	12
Tyrrell	186	161	163	180	200	171	227	212	201	174	141	114	96	54	28	332	606	410	212	230
Union	129	155	153	177	174	157	168	146	142	109	66	62	41	14	8	927	481	272	47	84
Vance	398	420	406	491	490	400	470	413	368	282	223	173	148	94	41	1,671	711	488	284	661
Wake	110	160	216	227	231	258	311	300	250	216	186	129	89	37	19	1,693	715	510	134	218
Warren	61	63	73	82	75	83	84	77	74	62	60	47	38	17	11	355	190	104	30	60
Washington	4	2	2	3	6	5	5	4	4	2	3	5	3	1	1	34	16	10	186	146
Watauga	162	138	157	138	183	172	218	159	151	140	112	102	69	59	25	915	439	292	169	276
Wayne	26	29	27	24	40	32	32	25	26	36	18	10	16	16	17	180	82	38	12	67
Wilkes	14	15	21	21	24	28	28	36	23	24	26	21	25	9	11	176	94	68	40	85
Wilson	11	10	15	10	5	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	11	4	5	1
Yadkin	7,445	8,533	9,132	9,416	10,298	9,261	10,107	9,292	8,676	7,864	6,392	5,034	4,011	2,697	1,898	37,393	29,154	19,025	8,158	8,678
Yancey	16,947																			

* Included in table with whites.

TABLE No. VII.—1894.

Showing Amount Apportioned to White and Colored, Assessed Value of Property of White and Colored, Insolvent Polls, Poll-tax Levied, and Amount Applied to Schools

COUNTIES.	Amount apportioned to Whites.	Amount apportioned to Colored.	Assessed Value of Property of Whites.	Assessed Value of Property of Colored.	Number of White Polls.	Number of Colored Polls.	Number Insolvent White Polls.	Number Insolvent Colored Polls.	Total poll-tax levied.	Amount of poll-tax paid to Schools.	Amount actually paid on Property by Whites.	Amount actually paid on Property by Colored and Polls.
Alamance.....	7,692 45	2,678 50	4,541,731	79,664	2,202	664	52	36	2 10	1 43 3/4	9,775 28	1,004 19
Alexander.....	5,133 10	362 90	1,051,600	10,840	1,311	100	100	38	2 20	1 50 1/2	3,619 06	167 34
Alleghany.....	2,129 01	236 35	606,370	4,741	846	55	16	16	1 15	1 51 1/2	2,270 36	95 00
Anson.....	3,779 00	2,790 90	2,015,681	81,965	1,569	1,218	352	1,056	2 00	1 54 1/2	4,105 35	371 76
Ashe.....	5,066 40	290 00	1,403,798	114,555	2,189	47	89	11	2 00	1 65	*5,129 80	800 33
Beaufort.....	5,291 00	2,735 00	2,529,282	241,711	1,931	1,084	147	620	2 47	1 50 1/4	5,908 68	2,306 98
Bertie.....	5,588 00	5,707 00	2,658,206	241,711	1,435	1,466	38	138	2 45	1 57	5,921 98	522 17
Bladen.....	2,279 00	2,037 47	1,658,791	105,839	1,291	777	80	158	2 50	1 41	4,586 56	757 90
Brunswick.....	2,298 75	1,030 00	1,032,632	86,080	965	546	60	389	2 00	1 50	3,020 92	757 90
Buncombe.....	17,170 50	4,139 30	9,777,021	34,180	4,705	1,156	60	389	2 50	1 50	8,495 23	805 70
Burke.....	4,300 30	1,654 80	1,712,271	59,036	1,874	171	131	114	2 25	1 53 1/2	4,830 72	242 68
Cabarrus.....	5,600 00	2,400 00	3,088,909	14,801	1,590	166	112	20	2 00	1 50	8,495 23	805 70
Caldwell.....	1,930 00	960 00	1,582,352	14,801	1,590	294	112	20	2 00	1 50	4,830 72	242 68
Camden.....	2,449 50	648 00	550,841	33,446	508	294	112	20	2 00	1 50	8,495 23	805 70
Carteret.....	3,247 76	3,247 76	898,081	29,724	1,515	293	112	20	2 00	1 50	4,830 72	242 68
Caswell.....	7,262 78	1,302 78	2,047,377	61,460	1,042	858	210	15	1 62	1 46	9,775 28	1,004 19
Catawba.....	5,178 20	2,670 70	2,846,782	34,397	2,276	814	15	6	1 92	1 54 1/2	3,800 00	22 00
Chatham.....	3,455 20	1,200 00	2,981,024	2,897	2,423	22	230	14	2 15	1 50	2,716 80	855 40
Cherokee.....	2,539 40	2,136 99	1,325,375	2,897	1,137	507	24	96	2 56	1 52	1,086 55	46 25
Chowan.....	1,427 51	45 30	1,190,506	9,100	580	17	75	5	2 00	1 51 1/2	*10,066 45	7,703 01
Cleveland.....	8,800 00	1,498 20	*3,770,879	48,449	2,817	590	100	186	2 00	1 50	9,775 28	1,004 19
Columbus.....	4,683 00	2,827 00	1,619,808	127,382	1,825	590	100	186	2 00	1 50	9,775 28	1,004 19
Craven.....	6,157 00	6,000 00	2,655,641	211,283	1,360	1,428	353	647	3 20	1 50	2,091 06	466 79
Cumberland.....	4,582 00	4,582 00	2,810,351	170,662	2,010	1,113	353	647	2 04	1 50	2,091 06	466 79
Currituck.....	2,415 00	880 00	777,283	27,369	780	282	4	7	2 04	1 50	2,091 06	466 79
Dare.....	1,415 00	162 00	325,905	10,162	600	57	57	200	1 51 1/2	1 51 1/2	9,122 40	285 50
Davidson.....	7,567 35	1,078 35	3,363,065	45,349	2,759	340	200	200	1 51 1/2	1 51 1/2	9,122 40	285 50

New Hanover	6,186 00	9,836 00	7,718,131	528,120	1,808	1,739	391	884	2 52	1 42½	13,148 58	2,011 89
Northampton	4,408 00	1,401 00	7,731,256	202,912	1,415	1,416	25	221	2 09	1 50	6,783 00	2,119 00
Onslow	3,510 00	1,510 00	1,411,017	15,373	1,327	355	70	52	2 45	1 50	6,783 00	527 09
Orange	3,355 00	2,051 00	1,987,186	80,105	1,371	576			2 00	1 51½	2,105 96	503 73
Pamlico	1,861 00	821 00	355,735	10,520	809	305	96	32	2 00	1 51½	4,480 63	1,257 15
Pasquotank	3,513 00	2,922 00	1,897,021	13,854	942	673	1		2 00	1 50	3,823 00	675 70
Pender	2,301 96	2,068 19	1,067,430	80,250	919	769	116	406	2 00	1 51½	3,132 16	873 92
Perquimans	2,700 00	2,130 00	1,293,572	92,865	787	506	51	39		1 51½	4,818 48	1,112 22
Person	3,011 00	2,519 00	1,783,276	67,485	1,415	937	143	287		1 42½	8,333 33	2,075 03
Pitt	7,272 30	5,253 00	3,019,175	86,516	2,458	1,350			2 45	1 51½	13,123 01	721 31
Polk	577 80	577 80	90,2162	11,320	700	98			2 13	1 51½		8,361 48
Randolph	10,794 55	1,911 15	3,652,013	17,169	3,328	1,747			1 95	1 50		
Richmond	2,512 50	2,703 50	2,685,872	75,125	1,743	2,106						
Robeson	4,512 10	1,609 00	3,601,403	305,341	2,581							
Croftans												
Rockingham	9,015 00	1,132 00	3,935,565	106,911	2,453	1,190			2 45	1 51½	6,171 02	3,853 74
Rowan	10,081 20	5,839 00	4,800,087	101,988	2,766	561	353	115	1 95	1 30½	12,425 51	710 00
Rutherford	5,449 58	1,531 75	2,302,652	43,190	2,301	406	37	100	2 18	1 50	7,231 75	1,300 04
Stumpson	4,902 00	3,331 00	2,007,511	78,142	2,580	831	183	194	2 06	1 51½	7,198 11	1,400 39
Stanly	2,700 00	373 80	1,518,919	22,971	1,502	186	112	22	3 00	1 50	4,653 00	276 00
Stokes	6,000 00	1,500 00	1,783,678	25,627	2,215	361			2 00	1 50	6,224 00	587 30
Surry	7,036 00	885 00	2,556,252	25,000	2,727	26			1 70	1 70	8,753 18	358 27
Swain	3,061 95	57 00	975,779	3,818	828	25			2 03	1 50	1,776 12	49 69
Transylvania	2,929 00	231 00	724,653	2,811	790	181	60	39	2 03	1 50	2,791 65	716 52
Tyrrell	1,313 00	507 00	519,213	10,678	519	631	219	219	2 60	1 51½	1,656 06	284 58
Union	6,617 25	2,833 90	2,703,422	63,022	2,451	1,117	25	235	2 09			
Vance	1,000 00	4,000 00	2,451,107	128,596	3,918	2,111	401	1,211	2 45	1 51		
Wake	12,483 80	8,515 00	2,212,674	219,178	912	1,277	5	160	2 30	1 51½	4,905 65	2,372 12
Warren	4,283 88	4,233 88	919,021	65,777	819	681	25	133	2 31	1 50	2,954 90	732 44
Washington	2,680 00	1,773 22	1,213,925	5,629	1,581	46	18	5	1 90	1 17	3,910 93	125 00
Watauga	3,806 15	169 20	5,629	5,629	1,581	289	250	350	1 42		11,909 00	1,721 38
Wayne	8,397 97	6,031 98	4,832,098	227,207	2,733	1,289	250	500	1 72	1 50	6,725 09	135 76
Wilkes	5,731 60	629 20	1,822,224	16,414	2,779	125	250	500	1 80	1 24	8,126 51	1,326 55
Wilson	6,221 00	4,557 50	3,578,667	83,095	1,956	960	130	225		1 50	4,516 82	588 00
Yadkin	4,516 82	588 00	1,510,292	14,561	1,878	117	50	25	2 00		2,991 00	55 00
Yancey	2,416 82	92 11	575,298	1,000	1,296	33	29	4				
	\$67,435 66	\$927,382 56	\$292,176,327	\$7,500,766	159,010	61,101	8,106	15,632			\$175,823 10	\$69,911 19

*This item includes white and colored.

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION 1894.

WITH POST-OFFICE OF EACH.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, 1894.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Alamance	P. H. Fleming	Graham.
Alexander	C. J. Linney	York Institute.
Alleghany	W. R. Gentry	Laurel Springs.
Anson	W. D. Redfern	Ansonville.
Ashe	M. M. Blevins	Blevins.
Beaufort	Rev. Nathaniel Harding ..	Washington.
Bertie	R. W. Askew	Windsor.
Bladen	Rev. Wm. Brunt	Winnie.
Brunswick	George Leonard	Shallotte.
Buncombe	A. H. Felmet	Asheville.
Burke	W. E. Abernethy	Rutherford College.
Cabarrus	Jas P. Cook	Concord.
Caldwell	Rev. G. D. Sherrill	Lenoir.
Camden	S. W. Gregory	Gregory.
Carteret	Joseph Pigott	Straits.
Caswell	Rev. J. R. Jones	Milton.
Catawba	Rev. J. A. Foil	Newton.
Chatham	A. H. Merritt	Pittsboro.
Cherokee	M. C. King	Murphy.
Chowan	Rev. Robt B. Drane	Edenton.
Clay	John H. Brenelle	Brasstown.
Cleveland	J. A. Anthony	Shelby.
Columbus	Lewis W. Stanly	Vineland.
Craven	Dr. John S. Long	Newbern.
Cumberland	N. A. Sinclair	Fayetteville.
Currituck	V. L. Pitts	Poplar Branch.
Dare	Asa W. Jones	East Lake.
Davidson	P. L. Ledford	Thomasville.
Davie	Leon Cash	Farmington.
Duplin	R. W. Millard	Kenansville.
Durham	R. B. Blalock	Durham.
Edgecombe	F. S. Wilkinson	Tarboro.
Forsyth	A. I. Butner	Bethania.
Franklin	John N. Harris	Louisburg.
Gaston	L. M. Hoffman	Dallas.
Gates	John R. Walton	Gatesville.
Graham	J. A. Hyde	Robbinsville.
Granville	W. H. P. Jenkins	Franklinton, Franklin Co.
Greene	J. B. Williams, Sr	Snow Hill.
Guilford	J. R. Wharton	Greensboro.
Halifax	Aaron Prescott	Weldon.
Harnett	Dr. J. H. Withers	Summerville.
Haywood	A. J. Garner	Peru.
Henderson	J. W. Morgan	Horse Shoe.
Hertford	S. M. Aumack	Harrellsville.
Hyde	J. M. Watson	Swan Quarter.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Iredell	W. C. Feimster	Statesville.
Jackson	John Green	Whittier.
Johnston	Ira T. Turlington	Smithfield.
Jones	T. J. Whitaker	Trenton.
Lenoir	C. W. Howard	Kinston.
Lincoln	A. Nixon	Lincolnton.
Macon	L. H. Garland	Scaly.
Madison	I. N. Ebbs	Kind.
Martin	Rev. S. Hassell	Williamston.
McDowell	John F. Morphew	Marion.
Mecklenburg	A. M. McDonald	Mint Hill.
Mitchell	D. W. Greene	Ledger.
Montgomery	A. P. Harris	Troy.
Moore	W. H. McNeill	Carthage.
Nash	L. M. Conyers	Nashville.
New Hanover	Ed. Wilson Manning	Wrightsville.
Northampton	Andrew J. Conner	Lasker.
Onslow	E. M. Koonce	Jacksonville.
Orange	John Thompson	Cedar Grove.
Pamlico	Rev. Thos. A. Mozingo	Stonewall.
Pasquotank	W. J. Griffin	Elizabeth City.
Pender	J. T. Bland	Burgaw.
Perquimans	W. G. Gaither	Hertford.
Person	W. E. Webb	Roxboro.
Pitt	W. H. Ragsdale	Greenville.
Polk	W. M. Justice	Mill Spring.
Randolph	W. C. Hammer	Asheboro.
Richmond	M. L. John	Laurinburg.
Robeson	J. A. McAllister	Lumberton.
Rockingham	Rev. E. P. Ellington	Wentworth.
Rowan	R. G. Kizer	Salisbury.
Rutherford	J. W. Davis	Forest City.
Sampson	Geo. E. Butler	Clinton.
Stanly	R. A. Crowell	Albemarle.
Stokes	J. D. Humphreys	Danbury.
Surry	Rev. J. H. Lewellen	Dobson.
Swain	L. Lee Marr	Bryson City.
Transylvania	M. L. Shipman	Brevard.
Tyrrell	B. W. Cohn	Columbia.
Union	T. D. McCauley	Monroe.
Vance	L. R. Crocker	Middleburg.
Wake	H. A. Chappell	Forestville.
Warren	J. R. Rodwell	Warrenton.
Washington	Rev. Luther Eborn	Creswell.
Watauga	W. M. Francum	Boone.
Wayne	E. T. Atkinson	Goldsboro.
Wilkes	Rev. R. W. Barber	Wilkesboro.
Wilson	Jas. W. Hayes	Wilson.
Yadkin	V. M. Swaim	Hamptonville.
Yancey	W. D. Peterson	Day Book.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Alamance	J. D. Kernodle, Chairman ..	Graham.
	J. M. Tapscott	Union Ridge.
	A. N. Robinson	Lacy.
Alexander	J. P. Matheson, Chairman ..	Taylorsville.
	W. S. McLeod	Ellendale.
	G. W. Sharpe	York Institute.
Alleghany	H. K. Boyer, Chairman	Sparta.
	R. H. Gentry	Hooker.
	W. R. Jones	Laurel Springs.
Anson	D. A. McGregor, Chairman ..	Wadesboro.
	R. B. Gaddy	Polkton.
	F. A. Clark	Cedar Hill.
Ashe	Sidney Eller, Chairman	Berlin.
	J. B. Houch	Baldwin.
	A. N. McMillan	Nathan's Creek.
Beaufort	O. H. P. Tankard, Chairman ..	Washington.
	P. H. Johnson	Pantego.
	B. B. Ross	Durham's Creek.
Bertie	Dr. H. V. Dunstan, Ch'rman ..	Windsor.
	J. W. Mitchell	Hexlena.
	W. H. Smithwick	Sans Souci.
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	S. N. Ferguson	Bladenboro.
	Ed. H. Anders	Kelley's.
Brunswick	J. N. Bennett, Chairman	Winnabow.
	T. J. Wescott	Southport.
	E. Hickman	Southport.
Buncombe	A. T. Summey, Chairman	Asheville.
	Jas. H. Sams	Stocksville.
	B. G. Gudger	Leicester.
Burke	W. D. Hogan, Chairman	Morganton.
	W. H. Winters	Morganton.
	H. A. Adams	Penelope.
Cabarrus	D. J. Little	•
Caldwell	John N. Baird, Chairman	Lenoir.
	Robt. L. Downs	Downsville.
	John A. Wakefield	Patterson.
Camden	Dr. J. H. Pool, Chairman	South Mills.
	K. R. Bell	Camden, C. H.
	P. H. Williams	Shiloh.
Carteret	Jas. H. Mason, Chairman	Beaufort.
	W. S. Bell, Sr	Newport.
	Joseph Morris	Atlantic.
Caswell	H. F. Brandon, Chairman	Yanceyville.
	Monroe Oliver	Yanceyville.
	Wm. Lea	Hamer.
Catawba	S. T. Wilfong, Chairman	Newton.
	J. N. Long	Catawba.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Chatham	L. B. Bynum, Chairman .. H. H. Siler .. N. S. Clark ..	Bynum. Siler City. Grove.
Cherokee	A. McD. Harshaw, Ch'rman .. N. R. McClelland .. P. E. Nelson ..	Murphy. Andrews. Postell.
Chowan	Abram T. Bush, Chairman .. Miles W. Elliott .. John M. Forehand ..	Edenton. Amboy. Barnitz.
Clay	A. H. Brown, Chairman .. J. S. Carter .. G. W. Penland ..	Warne. Hyesville. Shooting Creek.
Cleveland	Capt. J. W. Gidney, Ch'rman .. L. J. Hoyle .. J. S. Thomason ..	Shelby. Belwood. Earle Station.
Columbus	Rev. J. A. Smith, Ch'rman .. Edward Troy .. H. C. Moffit ..	Fair Bluff. Whiteville. Whiteville.
Craven	E. H. Bryan, Chairman .. Joseph Kinsey .. S. W. Latham ..	Newbern. Fort Barnwell. Newbern.
Cumberland	W. Alderman, Chairman .. Duncan Shaw .. H. H. Bolton ..	Fayetteville. Fayetteville. Fayetteville.
Currituck	P. N. Bray, Chairman .. D. W. Woodhouse .. Alex. Owens ..	Sligo. Poplar Branch. Harbinger.
Dare	R. G. Hooper, Chairman .. J. H. Scarborough .. John W. Ward, Sr ..	Stumpy Point. Avon. Manteo.
Davidson	Rev. Thos. Carrick, Ch'rman .. G. W. Holmes .. R. L. Adderton ..	Lexington. Yadkin College. Jackson Hill.
Davie	F. M. Johnson, Chairman .. J. N. Charles .. B. F. Lunn ..	Mocksville. Jerusalem. Farmington.
Duplin	S. M. Grady, Chairman .. S. J. Veach .. W. B. Sutherland ..	Sarecta. Warsaw. Rose Hill.
Durham	D. C. Gunter, Chairman .. W. G. Vickers .. J. G. Latta ..	Durham. Durham. Durham.
Edgecombe	Jas. P. Gaskill, Chairman .. Bennett P. Jenkins .. W. T. Braswell ..	Tarboro. Tarboro. Whitaker's.
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Franklin	N. Y. Gulley, Chairman .. G. S. Baker .. E. T. Cooke ..	Franklinton. Louisburg. Louisburg.
Gaston	R. A. White, Chairman .. M. N. Hall .. W. T. Henderson ..	Old Furnace. Belmont. Dallas.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Gates	Leroy L. Smith, Chairman.. Joseph T. Waff	Gatesville. Reynoldson.
Graham	Thomas J. Riddick	Sandy Cross.
	J. W. King, Chairman	Robbinsville.
	S. P. Harwood	Robbinsville.
Granville	O. P. Williams	Yellow Creek.
	B. S. Royster, Chairman	Oxford.
	B. F. Hester	Oxford.
Greene	W. T. Allen	Oxford.
	E. A. Darden, Chairman	Speight's Bridge.
	L. J. H. Mewborn	Jason.
Guilford	W. A. Darden	Willow Green.
	Dr. J. A. McLean, Ch'rman	McLeansville.
	J. A. Holt	Oak Ridge.
Halifax	L. L. Hobbs	Guilford College.
	W. H. Kitchen, Chairman	Scotland Neck.
	
Harnett	D. B. Parker, Chairman	Dunn.
	J. A. Smith	Bradley's Store.
	D. P. McDonald	Swann's Station.
Haywood	M. D. Kinsland, Chairman	Sonoma.
	J. R. Boyd	Jonathan's Creek.
	N. P. Walker	Fines Creek.
Henderson	T. J. Rickman, Chairman	Hendersonville.
	N. W. Posey	Mills River.
	A. J. Neely	Edneyville.
Hertford	W. P. Shaw, Chairman	Winton.
	Rev. C. W. Scarborough	Murfreesboro.
	J. P. Freeman	Union.
Hyde	J. M. Benson, Chairman	Lake Comfort.
	Rev. S. S. Barber	Swan Quarter.
	J. C. Bishop	Scranton.
Iredell	J. H. Scroggs, Chairman	Clio.
	H. C. Summers	New Sterling.
	A. M. Walker	Mooreville.
Jackson	Jas. W. Terrell, Chairman	Webster.
	E. H. Hampton	Quallatown.
	J. Davis	East Laporte.
Johnston	W. F. Gerald, Chairman	Pine Level.
	H. M. Johnson	Rome.
	J. B. Hardee	Itiner.
Jones	Thos. J. Whitaker, Ch'rman	Trenton.
	Benjamin Brock	Trenton.
	H. C. Foscue	Pollokville.
Lenoir	S. H. Rountree, Sr., Ch'rman	Kinston.
	R. K. Noble	Kinston.
	C. L. Rountree	Grifton.
Lincoln	Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Ch'rman	Lincolnton.
	I. R. Self	Lincolnton.
	S. V. Goodson	Lincolnton.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Macon	D. L. Garland, Chairman...	Franklin.
	T. R. Gray	Cullasaja.
	W. J. Jenkins	West's Mill.
Madison	Ed. N. Fry, Chairman	Paint Rock.
	P. M. Hudgins	Marshall.
	Rev. T. M. Honeycutt	Mars Hill.
Martin	J. T. Waldo, Chairman	Hamilton.
	S. W. Outterbridge	Robersonville.
	W. L. Fagan	Darden's.
McDowell	H. A. Tate, Chairman	Marion.
	A. L. Bright	Nealsville.
	J. F. Wilson	Nebo.
Mecklenburg	L. M. McAlister, Chairman	Nimrod.
	W. S. Pharr	Charlotte.
	W. D. Alexander	Croft.
Mitchell	J. H. Greene	Ledger.
	J. C. Bowen	Bakersville.
Montgomery	C. C. Wade, Chairman	Troy.
	H. M. Scarborough	Mt. Gilead.
	J. W. Steed	Star.
Moore	J. F. Cole, Chairman	Carthage.
	D. McS. Kelly	Carthage.
	A. S. McIntosh	Carthage.
Nash	W. T. Griffin, Chairman	Nashville.
	T. E. Powell	Gold Rock.
	J. M. Bains	Finch.
New Hanover	H. A. Bagg, Chairman	Wilmington.
	B. G. Worth	Wilmington.
	E. L. Pearce	Scott's Hill.
Northampton	Rev. Wm. Grant, Chairman	Jackson.
	E. B. Lassiter	Potecasi.
	J. E. Woodroof	Pleasant Hill.
Onslow	Rodolph Duff, Chairman	Catherine Lake.
	Nash Mattocks	Silver Dale.
	Frank Thompson	Jacksonville.
Orange	J. M. Monk, Chairman	South Lowell.
	Jesse W. Cole	Hillsboro.
	Geo. J. Faucette	Hillsboro.
Pamlico	J. F. Sawyer, Chairman	Bayboro.
	Jas. Spruill	Stonewall.
	A. S. Aldredge	Oriental.
Pasquotank	G. W. Ward, Chairman	Elizabeth City.
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	J. C. Commander	Weeksville.
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	D. H. Armstrong	Ashton.
	W. W. Larkins	Long Creek.
Perquimans	Dr. David Cox, Chairman	Hertford.
	L. W. McMullen	Hertford.
	James P. Winslow	Hertford.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Person	John S. Coleman, Chairman	Moriah.
	J. A. Tucker	Roxboro.
	S. C. Humphries	Bethel Hill.
Pitt	J. R. Congleton, Chairman	Robersonville.
	Fernando Ward	Greenville.
	R. C. Cannon	Rountree.
Polk	T. T. Ballenger, Chairman	Tryon.
	T. M. Ruppe	Turner.
	W. A. Cannon	Columbus.
Randolph	Wily Rush, Chairman	Asheboro.
	Eli A. Moffit	Asheboro.
	J. A. Blair	Asheboro.
Richmond	Robt. A. Johnson, Chairman	Rockingham.
	N. G. Nicholson	Powelton.
	Rod. McRea	Laurinburg.
Robeson	Rev. J. S. Black, Chairman	St. Paul's.
	G. B. Patterson	Maxton.
	D. C. Regan	Tolersville.
Rockingham	R. J. Lewellen, Chairman	Madison.
	E. N. Anderson	Leaksville.
	R. T. Williams	Reidsville.
Rowan	J. A. Hedrick, Chairman	Salisbury.
	A. W. Kluttz	Organ Church.
	H. R. Plaster	Enochville.
Rutherford	W. L. Twitty, Chairman	Rutherfordton.
	H. Partrien	Rutherfordton.
	N. J. Rollins	Myrtle.
Sampson	Warren Johnson, Chairman	Clinton.
	A. R. Herring	Taylor's Bridge.
	R. A. Ingram	Newton Grove.
Stanly	S. H. Hearne, Chairman	Albemarle.
	M. L. Barnhardt	Norwood.
	J. L. Peck	Finger.
Stokes	S. B. Taylor, Chairman	Danbury.
	M. T. Mitchell	Dillard.
	Robert W. George	Francisco.
Surry	Dr. K. Thompson, Chairman	Low Gap.
	W. M. Cundiff	Siloam.
	Allen Gentry	Elkin.
Swain	W. T. Conley, Chairman	Bryson City.
	S. B. Gibson	Swain.
	John Enloe	Oconalufy.
Transylvania	W. Maxwell, Chairman	Davidson River.
	E. B. Clayton	Penrose.
	W. E. Galloway	Jeptha.
Tyrrell	J. H. Thomas, Chairman	Bay.
	M. D. L. Newberry	Bay.
	F. C. Patrick	Gum Neck.
Union	R. B. Redwine, Chairman	Monroe.
	E. A. Armfield	Monroe.
	W. G. Long	Unionville.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION—CONTINUEE.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Vance	W. E. Gary, Chairman.....	Henderson.
	Walter Bullock.....	Williamsboro.
	David Owen	Dabney.
Wake	W. C. Brewer, Chairman....	Wake Forest.
	C. N. Allen	Auburn.
	J. E. Ballentine	Varina.
Warren	Dr. T. P. Jerman, Chairman..	Ridgeway.
	W. E. Davis	Creek.
	A. S. Webb	Warren Plains.
Washington	Thos. S. Armistead, Ch'mn..	Plymouth.
	Joseph S. Norman.....	Skinnersville.
	W. T. Spruill	Roper.
Watauga.....	Alex. Hagaman, Chairman ..	Yerger.
	H. A. Davis	Solo.
	T. P. Adams	Yerger.
Wayne.....	M. L. Lee, Chairman.....	Goldsboro.
	Owen Holmes	Goldsboro.
	John H. Edwards	Dudley.
Wilkes	R. A. Spainhour, Chairman..	Moravian Falls.
	Anderson Eller.....	Purlear.
	Felix Brewer.....	Dockery.
Wilson	J. W. Lancaster, Chairman..	Wilson.
	W. Woodard, Jr.....	Wilson.
	Simon Barnes	Meeksville.
Yadkin	T. C. Myers, Chairman.....	Yadkinville.
	W. D. Martin.....	Hamptonville.
	Rev. S. S. May	Allgood.
Yancey	L. H. Hutchins, Chairman..	Burnsville.
	T. C. King	Bald Creek.
	A. Z. McCoury.....	Day Book.



PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHAPTER 15 OF THE CODE, AS AMENDED BY LAWS OF 1885,
1889, 1891 AND 1893, AND OTHER STATUTES.

ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF LAW
BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

RALEIGH:
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.
Presses of Edwards & Broughton.
1893.

PREFACE.

Section 2540 of The Code requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to "have the school laws published in pamphlet form and distributed on or before the first day of April of each year." As the Assembly meets only biennially, this edition will embody the law for two years, and until changed by future sessions of the Assembly.

Chapter 15 of The Code contained the public school law in full. Since its enactment, the only changes are those made by the Assemblies of 1885, 1889, 1891 and 1893. So far as these changes are amendments to the *sections of The Code*, they are embodied in sections of the same numbers in this edition of the school law. Other changes will be found in this pamphlet under the appropriate headings. Attention is called to the list of books adopted by the State Board of Education, and to the statute requiring these books to be used in all the public schools.

For convenience of reference, the explanations and instructions of the Superintendent of Public Instruction are placed in the form of foot-notes on the same pages containing the corresponding sections of the law.

Copies of this pamphlet will be furnished to all the school officers. Upon going out of office, they will deliver them and all books and blanks to their successors.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1893.



PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM THE CODE, AS AMENDED BY LAWS OF 1885, 1889, 1891
AND 1893, WITH NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Sec. 2535. Apportionment of school fund.

The state board of education shall, on the first Monday in August of each and every year, apportion among the several counties of the state all the school funds which may be then in the treasury of the said board, and order a warrant for the full apportionment to each county, which said apportionment shall be made on the basis of the school population.

Sec. 2536. Auditor to keep separate account of public school fund.

The state auditor shall keep a separate and distinct account of the public school funds, and of the interest and income thereof, and also of such moneys as may be raised by state, county and capitation tax, or otherwise, for school purposes.

Sec. 2537. When and how warrant issued for school fund due any county.

Upon the receipt of the requisition of the treasurer of any county, duly approved by the chairman and secretary of the county board of education, for the school fund which may have been apportioned to said county, the state board of education shall issue its warrant on the state auditor for the sum due said county; whereupon the said auditor shall draw his warrant on the treasurer of the state board of education in favor of such county treasurer for the amount set forth in the warrant of the said state board.

Sec. 2538. State treasurer to hold school funds as a special deposit; when and how paid out.

The state treasurer shall receive and hold as a special deposit all school funds paid into the treasury, and pay them out only on the warrant of the state auditor, issued on the order of the state board of education in favor of a county treasurer, duly indorsed by the county treasurer in whose favor it is drawn, and it shall be the only valid voucher in the hands of the state treasurer for the disbursement of school funds.

Sec. 2539. Board to recommend text-books to be used in public schools; proviso.

The state board of education shall recommend a series of text-books to be used in the public schools for a term of three years, and until otherwise ordered: *Provided*, the county board of education shall take care that changes from books now in use to those recommended do not work great inconvenience or expense to parents, guardians or pupils: *Provided further*, no sectarian or political books shall be used in the public schools: *Provided, also*, the prices of the books recommended be fixed by the state board of education for the whole term for which they shall be used.

NOTE.—See appendix for information and instructions on this subject. Also section 22, chapter 199, Acts of 1889.

Sec. 2540. Duties of superintendent of public instruction.

The superintendent of public instruction shall have the school laws published in pamphlet form and distributed on or before the first day of April of each year; shall have printed all the forms necessary and proper for the purposes of this chapter, and shall look after the school interest of the state, and report biennially to the governor, at least five days previous to each regular session of the general assembly, which report shall give information and statistics of the public schools, and recommend such improvement in the school law as may occur to him. He shall keep his office at

the seat of government, and shall sign all requisitions on the auditor for the payment of money out of the state treasury for school purposes. Copies of his acts and decisions, and of all papers kept in his office and authenticated by his signature and official seal, shall be of the same force and validity as the original. He shall be furnished with such room, fuel and stationery as shall be necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office.

Sec. 2541. Duty of superintendent to direct operations of system of public schools, etc.

The superintendent of public instruction shall direct the operations of the system of public schools and enforce the laws and regulations in relation thereto. It shall be his duty to correspond with leading educators in other states, and to investigate the systems of public schools established in other states, and, as far as practicable, render the results of educational efforts and experiences available for the information and aid of the legislature and state board of education.

Sec. 2542. (As amended by the Laws of 1885 and 1889.) Duty of superintendent to learn and supply educational wants, etc. ; expenses allowed.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to acquaint himself with the peculiar educational wants of the several sections of the state, and he shall take all proper means to supply said wants, by counseling with county boards of education and county superintendents, by lectures before teachers' institutes, and by addresses to public assemblies on subjects relating to public schools and public school work, and he shall be allowed for traveling expenses and for additional clerical assistance five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2543. Funds appropriated for establishing and maintaining system of free schools to be paid into state treasury.

The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to this state, and not other-

wise appropriated by this state or the United States, also all moneys, stocks, bonds and any other property now belonging to any state fund, for the purposes of education, also the net proceeds of sales of swamp lands belonging to the state, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been made or hereafter may be made to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by this state or by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the state treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the state as may be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining a system of free public schools, as established in pursuance of the constitution.

Sec. 2544. (As amended by chapter 199, Laws of 1889.) Funds so appropriated to be paid into county school fund.

All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from sales of estrays, also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the state; and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as equivalent for exemption from military duties; also the net proceeds of any tax imposed on licenses to retailers of wines, cordials or spirituous liquors and to auctioneers, shall belong to and remain in the several counties and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties as established in pursuance of the constitution: *Provided*, the amount collected in each county shall be reported annually to the state superintendent of public instruction. The solicitors of the several judicial districts, criminal and inferior courts, shall prosecute all penalties and forfeited recognizances entered in their courts respectively, and as compensation for their services, shall receive a sum to be fixed by the court, not less than five per centum of the amount collected upon such penalty or forfeited recognizance for the collection of which execution was found to be necessary.

NOTE.—Special attention is called to sections 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 764, 906 and 3678 of The Code. Treasurers and county boards of education will use all proper means to see that the full amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties and the liquor tax due shall go to the school fund. Their attention is also directed to the constitution, article 9, section 5, and to Revenue Act of 1893, sections 42 and 43, as follows:

“SECTION 42. Whenever any officer, including justices of the peace, receives or collects a fine, penalty or forfeiture in behalf of the state, or any tax imposed on licenses to retailers of wines, cordials malt or spirituous liquors and auctioneers, he shall within thirty days after such reception or collection pay over and account for the same to the treasurer of the county board of education for the benefit of the fund for common schools in such county.

“SECTION 43. Any officer, including justices of the peace, convicted of violating the preceding section, or of appropriating to his own use the state, county, school, city or town taxes, shall be guilty of embezzlement, and may be punished not exceeding five years in the state prison, at the discretion of the court.”

A large amount of school money is derived from fines, forfeitures and penalties, and from taxes on the licenses for the sale of liquors. I am satisfied that a still larger amount may be obtained from these sources by a strict enforcement of the law. See section 33, Revenue Act of 1893.

All forfeited recognizances belong to the school fund, and school officers should see that they are collected.

Section 1325 of The Code makes it the duty of the solicitor, under the direction of the court, to prosecute to collection any forfeited recognizance under a *peace* warrant. The last part of section 2544 is an amendment by Acts of 1889, and provides specially for the prosecution of forfeitures.

Sec. 2545. (As amended by the Laws of 1885 and 1889.) County board of education; officers.

The justices of the peace and the county commissioners of each county, at their next regular joint session as provided by law, and biennially thereafter at such regular joint session, shall elect a county board of education, to consist of three residents of their county, who shall be men of good moral character, and who shall be qualified by education and experience and interest to specially further the public educational interests of their county. They shall file with the county commissioners an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of their office. Those first elected shall file such oath

on the first Monday of the month next succeeding their election, and shall hold their office until the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and until their successors are elected and qualified. From and after the said first Monday in December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the regular term of office shall be two years. They shall elect one of their number chairman, and the county superintendent of public instruction shall be secretary, and the county treasurer shall be treasurer of said board. The secretary shall record all the proceedings of the board in books to be supplied by the state superintendent of public instruction. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The compensation of each member of the board shall be not exceeding two dollars per day and the mileage allowed to county commissioners. The county commissioners shall provide a suitable office for said board at the county seat. Any vacancies in the board shall be filled by the county commissioners. The said board shall be a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, and to take, receive and convey property, real and personal, for the purpose of more effectually performing the duties imposed upon them.

NOTE.—It will be seen by reference to section 717 of The Code, that the justices of the peace and the county commissioners are required to hold a joint meeting on the first Monday in June of every year. In June, 1889, at this joint meeting, and every two years thereafter, the justices and the commissioners are required to elect a county board of education. Too much importance cannot well be attached to this election. Upon a judicious selection of competent men will depend the welfare of the educational interest of the county. The law gives them large discretion in the management of the funds and school matters generally, and therefore an earnest appeal is made to the joint boards to select men of wisdom, and men who are specially friendly to the public school interests. The policy of the law as amended by the Assembly of 1885, and now in force, contemplates vesting in the respective counties more authority in the management of school affairs than has heretofore obtained. Counties that use this authority wisely will rapidly advance their educational interests, and an efficient county board of education is of first importance, the chairman of which should be competent to act as county superintendent in case of a vacancy in that office.

See section two (2), chapter 199, Laws 1889, which requires the members of the boards to qualify and term begin on the first day of July, after their election in June.

Sec. 2546. (As amended by the Laws of 1885 and 1889.) Duties of county board of education.

The county board of education shall be charged with the general management of the public schools in their respective counties, shall decide all controversies and questions relating to the boundaries of school districts and to the location of school-houses, or which may arise upon the construction of the school law, and shall see that the school law is enforced; and shall have power and authority and it shall be their duty to institute and prosecute any and all actions, suits or proceedings against any and all officers, persons or corporations, and their sureties, for the recovery, preservation and application of all moneys or property which may be due to or should be applied to the support and maintenance of the schools, and the county board shall obey the instructions of the state superintendent and accept his construction of the school law.

NOTE.—The language of this section gives to county boards a wide range of powers and duties. It is earnestly urged that they be so exercised as to accomplish the greatest good to the school system possible, and that the county superintendents, as executive officers of the school system of their respective counties, will be kept as fully employed as possible in visitation and minute supervision of the schools, in the organization and improvement of the teachers, and in all other work conducive to the progress of the schools and to the cultivation of a spirit of progressive education among the whole people. In the settlement of the "questions and controversies" mentioned in this section, there is room for the exercise of the highest wisdom, that the interest of the public schools may not suffer by reason of neighborhood quarrels, which always result in harm to all public interests, especially to those of the schools.

Sec. 2547. (As amended by chapter 174, section 4, Laws of 1885, and chapter 460, section 1, Laws of 1891, and chapter 483, section 1, Laws of 1893.) Meetings of county board of education; books of county treasurer examined.

The county board of education of each county shall hold four regular meetings every year, namely, on the first Mon-

days of January, June, July and September, at each of which meetings, if the board find it necessary, in order to enable them to dispose of the business before them, they may be in session for two days. Meetings may be held at other times at the call of the chairman upon the request of one member of the board, but in no case shall the board receive compensation out of the public funds for more than four days in any one year. At each regular meeting it shall be the duty of the board to examine the books and vouchers of the county treasurer and to audit his accounts.

NOTE.—County boards of education are, under my construction of the above section, entitled to receive pay for all days served in regular meetings under the law, “necessary for disposing of the business before them.” For “meetings held at other times,” the pay is limited to four days in any one year.

Sec. 2548. (As amended by the Laws of 1885, and chapter 199, section 3, Laws of 1889.) County superintendent of public instruction; term of office; election biennial; vacancies; secretary to report name, etc., to the state superintendent; suspension and removal of county superintendent; powers of school committee.

The county board of education, county commissioners and the justices of the peace, in joint session on the day of the annual meeting of the justices in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and biennially thereafter on the day of such annual meeting, shall elect one resident of their county, who shall be county superintendent of public instruction. He shall be of good moral character, liberal education, and he shall otherwise be qualified to discharge the duties of the office as required by law, due regard being given to experience in teaching. He shall hold office for the term of two years from and after the first Monday in July next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall file with the county commissioners an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of his office. The county board of education and the county commissioners in joint session may, for good cause, after thirty days' notice, remove the county superintendent and elect his successor for the unexpired

term; and, when a vacancy occurs in the office of county superintendent, by death or otherwise, the said joint boards, after due notice, shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, and the chairman of the county board of education shall, during such vacancy, or during the disability of the county superintendent, discharge the duties of his office. Immediately after the election of a county superintendent, the secretary of the joint boards holding such election shall report to the state superintendent of public instruction the name and address of the person elected, and the person elected shall report to the state superintendent as soon as he shall have qualified, the date of such qualification: *Provided*, that in all meetings of the joint boards herein provided for, no man shall be entitled to more than one vote by reason of his being a member of more than one of said boards.

NOTE.—The success of the public schools in any county will greatly depend on the efficiency and activity of the county superintendent; therefore the boards having in charge the election of this officer should use the utmost care in the selection of a man for the position. In case of a vacancy from any cause, the county board of education and the county commissioners should be called together at as early a day as possible for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

The next regular election will be held at the annual meeting, June, 1894. See section 3, chapter 199, Acts of 1889, which requires the superintendent to qualify on the first day of July.

Sec. 2549. School districts.

The county board of education shall lay off their respective counties into convenient school districts, consulting as far as practicable the convenience of the neighborhood. They shall designate the districts by number, as school district number one, school district number two, in the county of-----

Sec. 2550. Convenience of residents to be consulted in formation of districts; separate schools for the two races.

The county board of education shall consult the convenience of the white residents in settling the boundaries of districts for the white schools, and of colored residents in settling boundaries for colored schools. The schools of the two races

shall be separate ; the districts the same in territorial limit or not, according to the convenience of the parties concerned. In cases where there are two sets of districts in a county, they shall be designated as school district number one, two, three, etc., for white schools, or school district number one, two, three, etc., for colored schools, in the county of-----

Sec. 2551. (As amended by Laws of 1889.) County board of education to apportion county school fund among districts; sums so apportioned subject to order of school committees.

The county board of education of every county shall, on the first Monday in January of each year, apportion among the several districts of the county, designating the amount to each school-house, if more than one in the district, all school funds in the following manner: first deduct an amount sufficient to defray the general school expenses of the county authorized by law; then apportion two-thirds of the funds to the several districts in proportion to the whole number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and at the same time the remaining one-third shall be apportioned in such manner as to equalize the average length of school terms for the two races as far as may be practicable, without discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race. As soon as the apportionment is made, the county board of education shall post a statement at the court-house door, showing the amount apportioned to the several districts or schools of the county, and they shall also notify each committee of the amount apportioned to their district and to each school. The board shall also furnish the treasurer of the county board of education a statement of the amounts apportioned to the several districts and schools.

NOTE.—It is not to be expected that the school terms of the several districts of either race can be made equal, and the boards are advised to give no district more than its per capita proportion of the funds, unless there exists a real, substantial, geographical reason why the number of pupils is small.

Sec. 2552. Basis of annual apportionment of public school moneys.

The annual apportionment of public school moneys shall be based upon the amounts actually received by the county treasurer from all sources and reported by him to the county board of education as required by this chapter. But a sufficient amount of money shall be left unapportioned to pay the general school expenses of the county authorized by this chapter.

NOTE.—The general expenses authorized are: pay of county superintendents, treasurer's commissions, mileage and per diem of county boards, postage and stationery, fuel for office of the board, and \$100 for a county institute, and other necessary expenses. See section 39, Laws 1889.

Sec. 2553. (As amended by Laws of 1885 and 1889, and chapter 483, Laws of 1893.) School committee; their duties; vacancies, etc.

For each white and each colored school district there shall be elected biennially by the county board of education of the respective counties, on the first Monday in June, a school committee of three persons, whose term of service shall begin the first Monday of July following, and whose duties shall be as prescribed in this chapter. If a vacancy should at any time occur, it shall be the duty of the county board of education to appoint a suitable resident of the school district to fill such vacancy, and the person thus appointed shall exercise all the powers and duties of a school committeeman until his successor is elected and qualified. For sufficient cause, after thirty days' formal notice, the county board of education may remove a school committeeman and proceed at once to fill the vacancy thus created: *Provided*, that all orders by committees for money, and all contracts made by them in writing shall be signed in the legible handwriting of the committeemen purporting to sign such orders or contracts, or in case any committeeman cannot write his name, his signature by making his mark shall be witnessed by at least one disinterested witness in his own proper handwriting.

NOTE.—Select for school committeemen those who will give personal attention to school interests in their districts. County boards will note

that the law requires three committeemen for each white, and three for each colored district. The committeemen for colored school districts need not necessarily be colored men; where competent colored men cannot be had, experienced and competent white men should be selected. The same persons may be appointed committeemen for a white and for a colored district.

Sec. 2554. County treasurer to receive and disburse school fund; his bond; misdemeanor, etc.

The county treasurer of each county shall receive and disburse all public school funds; but before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall execute a justified treasurer's bond, with security in double the amount of all public school moneys received by him or by his predecessor during the previous year, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as treasurer of the county board of education, and for the payment over to his successor in office of any balance of school moneys that may be in his hands unexpended, and the county board of education may, from time to time, if necessary, require him to strengthen said bond, and in default thereof the members of the county board of education shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and for any breach of said bond, action shall be brought by the county board of education.

NOTE.—The bond is to be taken and approved by the board of county commissioners. See section 4, chapter 199, Laws of 1889.

Sec. 2555. (As amended by Laws of 1889.) Orders, how issued upon treasurer of county board of education; proviso; payments for building or repairing school-houses.

All orders upon the treasurer of the county board of education for school money for the payment of teachers, and all orders for the purchase of sites for school-houses and for the cost of building, repairing and furnishing school-houses, shall be signed by the school committee of the district in which the school is taught, or in which the site or school-house is situated, and shall be countersigned by the county superintendent of public instruction, which orders, duly indorsed by the person to whom the same are payable, shall

be the only valid vouchers in the hands of the treasurer of the county board of education, to be paid out of the funds apportioned to the district: *Provided*, the said treasurer shall not pay any school money for building or repairing any school-house unless the site on which it is located has been donated to or purchased by the school committee of the district in which said house is located, and a deed for the same regularly executed and delivered to said committee and their successors in office, probated, registered in the office of register of deeds for the county, and delivered to the treasurer of the county board of education, to be by him safely deposited with his valuable official papers, and surrendered to his successor in office, and for default he shall be liable on his official bond for any sum thus illegally paid. No order given by a school committee of any district for maps, charts, globes or other school apparatus shall be valid unless the same be indorsed by the county superintendent of public instruction and approved by the county board of education.

NOTE.—Treasurers will note that this section requires *all* orders given by committeemen, whether for teachers' salaries or for other claims against district funds, to be countersigned by the county superintendent.

Section 2584 requires all deeds to be delivered to the county board of education.

Sec. 2556. Duties of treasurer of county board of education.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the county board of education to keep a book in which he shall open an account with each public school district in the county, showing the amount apportioned to said district, distinguishing the moneys due to the white and the colored districts, the date of all payments of school moneys, the name of the person to whom paid and the several amounts. He shall balance the accounts of each district annually on the thirtieth day of June in each and every year, and shall report by letter or printed circular, within ten days after each apportionment, to each school committee the amount apportioned to the

respective districts for the year, together with the balance which may be due any of the said districts from the preceding year.

Sec. 2557. Treasurer to furnish blank deeds to school committees; form of deed; when land to revert.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the county board of education to furnish school committeemen with blank deeds for school-house sites. If a school-house site has been purchased, an ordinary fee-simple deed shall be executed. If a site has been donated, the donor may provide in the deed of gift that the title to the site, but not to the improvements, shall revert to him or his heirs in case the same shall cease to be used for school purposes for the space of three years.

Sec. 2558. (This section is repealed. See Acts 1889.)

Sec. 2559. Treasurer to produce books, vouchers, etc., when required by board.

The treasurer of the county board of education shall, when required by said board, produce his books and vouchers for examination, and shall also exhibit all moneys due the public school fund of the county at each settlement required by this chapter.

Sec. 2560. (As amended by the Laws of 1889.) Treasurer to make report to state superintendent of public instruction.

The treasurer of the county board of education of each county shall report to the state superintendent of public instruction on the first Monday of July of each year the entire amount of school money received and disbursed by him during the preceding school year, designating by items the amounts received respectively from property tax, poll-tax, liquor licenses, fines, forfeitures and penalties, auctioneers, estrays, from state treasurer, and from all other sources. He shall also designate by items the sums paid to teachers of white and colored children respectively, and for school-houses and school-house sites in the several districts, and for

all other purposes, specifically and in detail by items, and on the same day he shall file a duplicate of said report in the office of the county board of education. He shall make such other reports as the board of education of the county may require from time to time.

Sec. 2561. Treasurer to keep account of public school moneys.

The treasurer of the county board of education shall keep a book in which shall be entered a full and detailed account of all public school moneys received by him, the name of each person paying him school money, the source from which the same may have been derived, and the date of such payment: *Provided*, in his settlement with the sheriff or other collecting officer of public school taxes or other school fund the said treasurer shall receive money only.

NOTE.—For other duties of treasurer and pay for services, see section 25, chapter 174, Laws of 1885, as published in this pamphlet.

Sec. 2562. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) Treasurer failing to report guilty of misdemeanor.

Any treasurer of a county board of education failing to make the reports required of him at the time and in the manner prescribed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2563. (As amended by Laws of 1889.) Sheriff to pay annually in money to treasurer of the county board, amount of state and county taxes levied for school purposes, etc.; misdemeanor; penalty; action on bond.

The sheriff of each county shall pay annually in money to the treasurer of the county board of education thereof, on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, the whole amount levied, less such sum or sums as may be allowed on account of insolvents, for the current year, by both state and county, for school purposes; and, on failure so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less

than two hundred dollars, and be liable to an action on his official bond for his default in such sum as will fully cover such default, said action to be brought to the next ensuing term of the superior court and upon the relation of the county board of education for and in behalf of the state.

Sec. 2564. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) Sheriff to take duplicate receipts.

The sheriff or other collecting officer shall take duplicate receipts of the treasurer of the county board of education for such payments as he may make under this chapter, one copy of which shall be transmitted to the auditor of the state, and one to the chairman of the county board of education.

NOTE.—Sections 2562, 2563 and 2564. Treasurers and sheriffs will specially note the provisions of these sections. They will keep the poll and property tax separate, indicating each in the receipts given by the treasurer. This they will be the better able to do, because the school poll-tax and school property tax of each individual will be separated on the tax lists. A little attention to this will enable the treasurers to make their reports promptly.

See also section 8, chapter 199, Laws 1889, which requires the sheriff to itemize as specified in section 2560.

Sec. 2565. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) Duties of secretary of county board of education.

The secretary shall record all of the proceedings of the county board of education, issue all notices and orders that may be made by said board pertaining to the public schools, school-houses, sites or districts (which notices or orders it shall be the duty of the secretary to serve by mail, or by personal delivery without cost), and record all school statistics. The county board of education shall provide the secretary with a suitable book in which to make the records required by this section.

Sec. 2566. (As amended by the Laws of 1885, 1889 and 1891.) Examination of applicants for teachers' certificates by county superintendent of public instruction; grades of certificates; valid for one year in county where issued; what to be taught in public schools; proviso.

The county superintendent of public instruction of each county shall examine all applicants of good moral character

for teachers' certificates at the court-house in the county, on the second Thursdays of February, April, July, September, October and December of every year, and continue the examination from day to day, during the remainder of the week, if necessary, till all applicants are examined. The grade of the certificate to which the applicants may be entitled shall conform to the following standard of excellence: that is, one hundred being the maximum, a certificate shall not issue to any applicant who makes less than fifty per centum in any one branch, or whose general average is less than seventy per centum. A general average of ninety per centum and over shall entitle an applicant to a first-grade certificate; a general average of eighty per centum or more shall entitle the applicant to a second-grade certificate; and a general average of seventy per centum or more shall entitle an applicant to a third-grade certificate. The certificates shall be valid for one year from their dates and only in the county in which they were issued. No branches shall be taught in the public schools except spelling, defining, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, elementary physiology and hygiene, and the history of the state and United States: *Provided*, the school committee may make special arrangements to allow other branches to be taught: *Provided, also*, the county superintendent shall hold his examinations publicly, and may invite competent persons to assist him in such examinations.

NOTE.—The county superintendents should grant certificates to none except to those who produce reliable evidence of good character, and pass an approved examination, fairly testing the proficiency of the applicant. School committees should provide for additional studies in the public schools, when such action will be of advantage to any of the pupils of their district. The pursuit of all useful knowledge should be encouraged in the schools. Six days are appointed by law for examinations, and the boards will see that all examinations are made on these days or on the day following, if one day is not sufficient, except in extraordinary cases. The examinations need not be held in the *court-house*, but may be conducted in any suitable room at the county-seat.

See section 41 of chapter 199, Laws of 1889, which requires examinations on theory and practice of teaching.

Sec. 2567. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) Teachers' institutes ; teachers required to attend.

The board of education of any county may annually appropriate an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars out of the school funds of the county for the purpose of conducting one or more teachers' institutes for said county ; or the county boards of education of two or more adjoining counties may, if in their judgment deemed proper, appropriate an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars to each county, for the purpose of conducting a teachers' institute for said counties, at some convenient and satisfactory point, and the public school teachers of the said county or counties are required to attend said institutes which latter shall be open also to any teachers in the county or counties who may be desirous to attend them.

Sec. 2568. County superintendent to have charge of institute, etc.

A county teachers' institute under the preceding section shall be under the supervision of the county superintendent of public instruction. In the event of a joint county teachers' institute, the supervision shall be vested in a president to be elected by the institute from among the county superintendents present.

NOTE.—Secs. 2567 and 2568.—The county board of education of each county should make an appropriation of a sufficient sum, under the provisions of these sections, for the proper training of the teachers of the county for work in the public schools. A well conducted teachers' institute is an absolute necessity for the proper development and progress of the school system of a county. It is a mistaken idea of economy in county boards to withhold the funds necessary for this work. The \$4,000 given by chapter 200, Laws of 1889, to institute work in the counties has been taken from this work and given to the Normal and Industrial School for White Women, at Greensboro, N. C. * See section 8, chapter 139, Laws of 1891.

Sec. 2569. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) Duties of county superintendent of public instruction ; powers ; suspension of teacher.

It shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public instruction to advise with the teachers as to the best methods

of instruction and government, and to that end he shall keep himself thoroughly posted as to the progress of education in other counties, cities and states; he shall have authority to correct abuses, and to this end he may, with the concurrence of a majority of the school committee of the district in which he is employed, suspend any teacher who may be guilty of any immoral or disreputable conduct, or who may prove himself incompetent to discharge efficiently the duties of a public school teacher, or who may be persistently neglectful of said duties, or if the salary is exorbitant, or the patronage insufficient to justify the expenditure, and the teachers shall be paid only to the date of such suspension. Under the supervision of the county board of education he shall visit the schools; and he shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the county board of education and the state superintendent, and shall obey their instructions.

NOTE.—The school committees should heartily co-operate with the county superintendent in securing the best work possible by the teachers in the school room. The training of children must not be left in the hands of those whose example in daily life could not be safely followed by their pupils. The county superintendent should be allowed large discretion in the matter of visitation of schools. No work will be of greater benefit to the teachers and schools.

Sec. 2570. County superintendent to distribute blanks.

It shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public instruction to distribute to the various school committees of his county all such blanks as may be furnished by the state superintendent of public instruction for reports of school statistics of the several districts; also blanks for teachers' reports and for orders on the treasurer of the county board of education for teachers' salaries; he shall also distribute to the school committees school registers for their respective districts; he shall advise with said committees as to the best methods of gathering the school statistics contemplated by such blanks, and, by all proper means, shall seek to have such statistics fully and promptly reported.

NOTE.—The blanks furnished by the state superintendent are as follows: School Registers, Record of Examinations, Teachers' Reports and Vouchers, Teachers' Certificates, Superintendents' Reports, Treasurers' Reports, Census Reports, and Deeds, and blanks for Census of Deaf and Dumb and of Blind under chapter 69, Laws of 1893. In ordering blanks from the state superintendent the county superintendent should give his express office.

Sec. 2571. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) County superintendent to countersign orders on treasurer of county board for payment of teachers' salaries.

It shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public instruction to countersign all orders given by the several school committees upon the treasurer of the county board of education in payment of teachers' salaries, and it shall not be lawful for the said treasurer to pay such orders unless the same have been countersigned by the county superintendent of public instruction: *Provided*, the said county superintendent shall not have authority to countersign any such order until the teacher in whose favor it is drawn shall have made the reports to the county superintendent required by this chapter, and shall have sworn to them before the county superintendent.

NOTE.—The spirit of this proviso is, that no voucher shall be countersigned unless sworn to. See section 12, chapter 199, Laws 1889. All orders must be countersigned by the county superintendent. See section 2555.

Sec. 2572. County superintendent to deliver to county board catalogue of teachers, etc.

The county superintendent of public instruction shall deliver to the county board of education, on or before the first Monday in July in every year, a catalogue of all the teachers to whom he gave certificates during the year.

Sec. 2573. County superintendent to report to state superintendent number, etc., of teachers, schools, etc.

It shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public instruction in each county, on or before the first Monday in July of every year, to report to the state superintendent of

public instruction an abstract statement of the number, grade, race and sex of the teachers examined and approved by him during the year; also the number of public schools taught in the county during the year for each race; the number of pupils of each race enrolled in said schools; their average attendance; the number of females; the average length of the terms of said schools and the average salary, respectively, of the white and colored teachers; also full and accurate statistics of the number of school children in the county, giving race and sex; the number of school districts for each race, and the number of public school-houses and the value of public school property for each race; the number of teachers' institutes held, and the number of teachers that attended such institutes; together with such suggestions as may occur to him promotive of the school interests of the county.

NOTE.—County superintendents should make full and prompt reports under the provision of this section, and report all permanent private schools in their county, as indicated by any blank which may be furnished them.

Sec. 2574. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) County superintendent to record copy of report to state superintendent in office of secretary of county board.

The county superintendent of public instruction shall record in his books his annual report to the state superintendent of public instruction and the census reports and school statistics as reported to him by the school committees.

Sec. 2575. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) Compensation of county superintendent.

Each county superintendent of public instruction who shall comply with this chapter shall receive, as compensation for his services, such sum as in the discretion of the board of education may seem adequate and just, the amount not to be less than two nor more than three dollars per day for all days necessarily engaged in the discharge of the duties of his position, of which said service he shall present, at their regular meeting, to the county board of education, an itemized

account, with an affidavit attached, that the services therein charged have been in fact rendered, whereupon, if approved by the county board of education, it shall be the duty of the chairman and secretary of said board to draw an order on the treasurer of the county board of education for the amount due the county superintendent by virtue of this section. This order shall be paid by the said treasurer out of the school funds: *Provided*, his salary shall not exceed four per centum of the school fund apportioned in the county.

Sec. 2576. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) Oath of school committeemen; school officers authorized to administer oaths.

Before entering upon the duties of their office, the school committeemen shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. In all matters pertaining to the execution of the school law, all the members of the county board of education and the county superintendent are authorized to administer oaths, but neither they nor justices of the peace shall be entitled to any fee for such service.

Sec. 2577. Meeting of school committeemen; chairman; clerk; record to be kept.

The school committee of each school district, within fifteen days after their election or appointment, shall meet at some convenient point within the school district, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another of their number clerk of the school committee, and the said clerk shall keep a record of the proceedings of said committee in a book provided for that purpose.

NOTE.—A record of the proceedings of each committee, as required by this section, should be kept; very many difficulties will be avoided thereby. This record book is not furnished by the state superintendent, but may be bought by the committee.

Sec. 2578. School committee to be a body corporate.

The school committee of each school district shall be a body corporate by the name and style of "The School Committee of District No. ----, in the county of -----," and by

that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of selling and transferring the same for school purposes, and of prosecuting and defending suit for or against the corporation. All conveyances to school committees shall be to them and their successors in office.

Sec. 2579. (As amended by the Laws of 1885 and 1889.) **School committee to take annual census of children; to report number of school-houses to county superintendent.**

It shall be the duty of the school committee of each district to take and return to the county superintendent of public instruction on or before the first day of June in every year, a full and accurate census of the children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, designating the race and sex. And the said committee shall also report to the said county superintendent the number of public school-houses and the value of all public school property, for each race, separately.

Should the committee fail to make such report by the first Monday of July, the report of the preceding year shall be taken as the basis of the report to the state superintendent. The said report shall be signed by the member of the committee designated to take the census, and be sworn to before any justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths.

NOTE.—A failure by the committee to make the report as required by this section is sufficient cause for their removal by the county boards. The committee will designate one of their number to perform this duty, who is to swear to the report. See chapter 69, Laws of 1893.

Sec. 2580. (As amended by the Laws of 1889.) **School committee authorized to employ and dismiss teachers, and to fix their pay.**

The school committees shall have authority to employ and dismiss teachers in their respective districts; but no contract shall be made during any year to extend beyond the term of office of the committee, nor for more money than is placed to the credit of the district for the fiscal year during which the contract is made. No person shall be employed as a

teacher who does not produce a certificate from the county superintendent of public instruction dated within the time prescribed by law. Teachers of third grade shall receive out of the public fund not more than fifteen dollars per month; of the second grade, not more than twenty-five dollars per month, and teachers of first grade may receive such compensation as shall be agreed upon; but no teacher shall receive any compensation for a shorter term than one month, unless providentially hindered. Twenty school days shall be a month: *Provided*, that the county board of education shall have authority to fix a maximum price for first-grade teachers, and otherwise superintend the employing and dismissing of teachers not inconsistent with the specific prohibition in this section.

NOTE.—A *good* teacher is cheaper at a *high* price than an *incompetent* teacher at a *low* price. The practice in some sections of employing teachers and putting them to work before they have the county superintendent's certificate, relying on a prospective examination, is *unlawful*.

The amendment to this section by the Assembly of 1889 allows the board of education to make such regulations about employing and dismissing teachers as they may deem proper, not inconsistent with the plain provisions of the section. It is advised that large discretion be allowed to committeemen, especially if they are intelligent and manifest interest in their school. In case of divisions and neighborhood difficulties as to who the teacher is to be, terms, etc., the board can control.

Sec. 2581. Teachers to render statement of number of pupils, etc., to school committee; when order for payment of teachers to be given.

At the end of every term of a public school, the teacher or principal of the school shall exhibit to the school committee of the district a statement of the number of pupils, male and female; the average daily attendance, the length of term and the time taught. If the committee are satisfied that the provisions of this chapter have been complied with, they shall give an order on the treasurer of the county board of education, payable to said teacher, for the full amount due for services rendered.

Sec. 2582. School committee empowered to receive gifts, etc.; deed, how executed; proceeds of sale; to have care of school-house, etc., and to sell the same, etc.; original grantor to have option to repurchase school-house site when resold.

The school committee may receive any gift, grant, donation or devise made for the use of any school or schools within their jurisdiction, and in their corporate capacity they shall be intrusted with the care and custody of all school-houses, school-house sites, grounds, books, apparatus, or other public school property belonging to their respective jurisdictions, with full power to control the same as they may deem best for the interest of the public schools and the cause of education. When, in the opinion of the committee, any school-house, school-house site or other public school property has become unnecessary, for public school purposes, they shall sell the same at public auction, after advertisement for twenty days at three public places in the county. The deed for the property thus sold shall be executed by the chairman and clerk of the committee, and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the treasurer of the county board of education for the school expenses in said school district: *Provided*, the committee shall first offer the site and improvements to the original grantor, donor, or his heirs, at a price fixed by the committee. And in the event of a disagreement as to the price, the committee shall select one discreet and disinterested person, and the grantor, donor, or his heirs shall select another such person, to value and appraise the property, and in the event they cannot agree, they shall call to their aid an umpire; and upon the payment of the price thus fixed the committee shall convey, by proper deed, the property to the original grantor, donor, or his heirs: *Provided*, that the committee shall be allowed to remove the house if the grantor or his representative refuse to purchase it, and its value shall, in that case, not be considered in the appraisement.

Sec. 2583. (As amended by section 15, chapter 199, Laws of 1889.)
 Empowered to receive sites for school-houses by donation or purchase: in case of purchase, approval of chairman and secretary of county board necessary; title; proceedings to condemn land for school-house sites.

* The school committee may receive suitable sites for school-houses by donation or purchase. In the latter case they shall report the price to the chairman and secretary of the county board of education. If the latter are satisfied that the price is not excessive, and that it is suitable in respect to its location, they shall approve the order of the committee on the treasurer of the county board of education for the purchase-money, and upon payment of the order the title to said site shall vest in the committee and their successors in office. Whenever the committee are unable to obtain a suitable site for a school by gift or purchase, they shall report to the county superintendent of public instruction, who shall, upon five days' notice to the owner of the land, apply to the clerk of the superior court for the appointment of their [three] appraisers, who shall lay off, by metes and bounds, not more than one acre, and assess the value thereof. They shall make a written report of their proceedings, to be signed by them or by a majority of them, to the said clerk within five days from their appointment, who shall enter the same upon the records of the court. If said report is confirmed by the clerk of the court, the chairman and secretary shall approve the order which the district school committee shall give on the treasurer of the county board of education in favor of the owner of the land, thus laid off, and upon payment or offer of payment of this order the title to said land shall vest in the school committee and their successors in office: *Provided*, improved land shall not be condemned under this section unless it be essential to secure a proper location: *Provided further*, any person aggrieved by the action of said appraisers may appeal to the superior court of the county in which the land is situate upon giving bond to secure the board against such costs as may be incurred on account of said appeal not being prosecuted with effect.

NOTE.—School committees should procure suitable sites in their respective districts, and have comfortable school-houses erected thereon. When the district has no school-house, disputes arise each year as to where the school should be taught, and thus neighborhood quarrels are promoted which injure the schools. School committees should pay particular attention to the provisions of this section to save trouble in connection with titles.

Sec. 2584. (As amended by chapter 199, Laws of 1889.) School committee to deliver deeds to county board of education.

All deeds to school committeemen shall be delivered for safe-keeping to the board of education of the county, and they shall have them recorded, if not already recorded, and all deeds hereafter made shall be delivered to said board for their inspection before registration.

Sec. 2585. Duties of teachers; dismissal of pupil.

It shall be the duty of all teachers of free public schools to maintain good order and discipline in their respective schools, to encourage morality, industry and neatness in all of their pupils, and to teach thoroughly all the branches which they are required to teach. If any pupil shall wilfully and persistently violate the rules of the school, such pupil may be dismissed by the teacher for the current term.

NOTE.—On the subject of the authority of the teacher as to corporal punishment, the following decision, rendered by Judge Gaston, 2 Devreux and Battle, p. 365, is quoted:

“The law confides to schoolmasters and teachers a discretionary power in the infliction of punishment upon their pupils, and will not hold them responsible criminally, unless the punishment be such as to occasion permanent injury to the child, or be inflicted merely to gratify their own evil passions.

“It is not easy to state with precision the power which the law grants to schoolmasters and teachers with respect to the correction of their pupils. It is analogous to that which belongs to parents, and the authority of the teacher is regarded as a delegation of parental authority. One of the most sacred duties of parents is to raise up and qualify their children for becoming useful and virtuous members of society; this duty cannot be effectually performed without the ability to command obedience, to control stubbornness, to quicken diligence and to reform bad habits; and to enable him to exercise this salutary sway he is armed with the power to administer moderate correction when he shall believe it to be just and necessary.

"Within the sphere of his authority, the master is judge when correction is required and of the degree of correction necessary; and like all others intrusted with a discretion, he cannot be made penally responsible for error of judgment, but only for wickedness of purpose. The best and wisest of mortals are weak and erring creatures, and in the exercise of functions in which their judgment is to be the guide cannot be rightfully required to engage for more than honesty of purpose and diligence of exertion. His judgment must be *presumed* correct, because he is *the judge*, and also because of the difficulty of proving the offence or accumulation of offences that called for correction; of showing the peculiar temperament, disposition and habits of the individual corrected; and of exhibiting the various milder means, that may have been ineffectually used, before correction was resorted to.

"But the master may be punishable when he does not transcend the powers granted, if he grossly abuse them. If he use his authority as a cover of malice, and, under pretence of administering correction, gratify his own bad passions, the mask of the judge shall be taken off, and he will stand amenable to justice, as an individual not invested with judicial power."

For conduct outside of school, or after school is dismissed, it seems to be agreed that a teacher may inflict punishment for any misbehavior that has a *direct or immediate* tendency to injure the school, to subvert the teacher's authority and to beget disorder and insubordination. This line of authority it is difficult to draw with precision, and a wise discretion must be exercised, the teacher always bearing in mind that it is the *school* and his authority to govern it that are to be protected.

The secret of success in school government lies in the art of creating an interest and enthusiasm in school exercises and their results. This done the school will, in a large measure, govern itself; without it, no kind or degree of corporal punishment will secure good results in school work or government. The teacher should so demean himself as to make all pupils consider him their friend and benefactor, keeping authority and punishment in the background, to be used when nothing else will do.

Sec. 2586. (As amended by Laws of 1885 and 1889.) Teachers to keep daily records concerning pupils; grades in scholarship, in deportment; report to be made to county superintendent.

Every teacher or principal of a school to which aid shall be given under this chapter shall keep a daily record of all absences of pupils and of the grade in scholarship and deportment of each. The grade in scholarship shall be indicated by the numbers one, two, three, four and five, one representing the highest or first grade and five the lowest, and the three intermediate numbers the three intermediate grades.

The grades in deportment shall be represented by the same numbers and in the same order. At the end of every term every principal or teacher of a public school shall report to the county superintendent of public instruction the length of term of school, the race for which it was taught, the number, sex and average daily attendance of the pupils, and the number of the district in which the school was taught.

If any term comprehends parts of the two school years, beginning in one and ending in the succeeding, the teacher shall on the first day of July make the above required report for the part of the term up to that date, and the remaining part of the term shall be reported when the term closes and form part of the report for that year.

NOTE.—Teachers will note that their orders for salary will not be approved by the county superintendent, or paid by the treasurer, until this report is made. Arrangements, however, may be made with the county superintendent to approve orders for the salary of each month, so as to enable teachers to draw their pay monthly. The teacher must, in this case, make a report for the full session at its close, before he can receive the last installment of his salary.

Section 24, chapter 199, Laws 1889, forbids any school being in session on June 30th. No school can comprehend parts of two school years: therefore the last paragraph of this section is practically of no force.

Sec. 2587. "School year.

The school year shall begin on the first Monday in July.

NOTE.—See section 1, chapter 199, Laws of 1889.

Sec. 2588. (As amended by the Laws of 1889.) Every school receiving aid under this chapter to be a public school.

Every school to which aid shall be given under this chapter shall be a public school, to which all children living within the district between the ages of six and twenty-one years shall be admitted free of charge for tuition: *Provided*, the admission of pay students shall be under the direction of the committee. *Provided further*, that the committee or the county superintendent or the board of education may exclude persons of immoral lives or character.

NOTE.—Children, in the district, not of school age, or those living outside of the district, may be admitted as pay students by direction of the school committee.

Sec. 2589. (As amended by section 3, chapter 294, Laws of 1893.) **Tax of sixteen cents on every one hundred dollars of property and credits to be levied for support of public schools; poll-tax of forty-eight cents.**

In addition to the state and county capitation taxes appropriated by the constitution, and other revenues for the support of the public schools, there shall be levied and collected every year for the maintenance and support of the public schools sixteen cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property and credits in the state, and forty-eight cents on every poll, in addition to the taxes in the revenue law.

NOTE.—Attention is called to section nine (9), chapter 199, Laws 1889. The forms will contain separate columns for school poll-tax and school property tax, and it is required of the county commissioners and register of deeds to enter these items separate, whether levied in this section or under the provisions of section 2590. Each tax receipt is to show the total amount of school tax separate from the state and county tax, so that each tax-payer may know exactly how much school tax he pays. The phrase, “in addition to the taxes in the revenue law,” has reference to taxes on liquor dealers, and taxes other than property and poll.

Sec. 2590. (As amended by the Laws of 1885.) **If taxes insufficient to maintain public schools four months, board of commissioners to levy special tax; how collected.**

If the tax levied by the state for the support of the public schools shall be insufficient to maintain one or more schools in each school district for the period of four months, then the board of commissioners of each county shall levy annually a special tax to supply the deficiency for the support and maintenance of said schools for the said period of four months or more. The said tax shall be collected by the sheriff in money, and he shall be subject to the same liabilities for the collection and accounting of said tax as for other taxes. The said tax shall be levied on all property, credits and polls of the county; and in the assessment of the amount on each the commissioners shall observe the constitutional equation of taxation; and the fund thus raised shall be expended in the county in which it is collected, in such manner as the county board of education may determine,

for maintaining the public schools for four months at least in each year. But the county board of education shall not be required to expend upon a district containing less than sixty-five pupils the same sum it may give to larger districts, notwithstanding an inequality of length of school terms may be the result. The county board of education, on or before the annual meeting of the commissioners and justices of the peace for levying county taxes, shall make an estimate of the amount of money necessary to maintain the schools for four months and submit it to the county commissioners.

NOTE.—This section should be observed and its provisions carried out fully by the county boards of education and the county commissioners. It will be observed that the law is mandatory in its provisions, and that it is intended to carry into effect the provisions of article nine, sections two and three, of the state constitution. It will be noted that the county board of education is required to make an estimate of the additional funds necessary to provide schools for four months and submit it to the commissioners. For some years the law has required the county commissioners to levy any additional tax that might be necessary to continue the schools for a period of four months per annum, and the constitution of the state makes it their duty to do this under penalty of indictment; and yet some commissioners do not attend to this duty. Construing the constitution and the statute together, we are forced to the conclusion that it is the *imperative* duty of the commissioners to levy this tax.

The decision of the supreme court in *Barksdale v. Commissioners of Sampson*, 93 N. C. Reports, does not relieve the commissioners of this obligation except when the limit of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents on \$100 valuation of property and \$2.00 on polls has been reached for state, county and school purposes.

Section two, article five, of the constitution, is as follows:

"The proceeds of the state and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose."

The *state* tax is that levied by the *general assembly*, and the *county* tax is that levied by the *justices of the peace* and *county commissioners*. These taxes, combined, can never exceed \$2.00 on the poll.

When this limit is reached the commissioners cannot levy any school tax under the provisions of this section, but they are required to see that the sheriff (tax collector) shall pay over to the treasurer of the board of education *at least* \$1.50 on each poll that is collected, and they can allow more if they will.

If the limit of two dollars is not reached by the combined state and county levies, then at least *three-fourths* of whatever they do amount to must be paid over for schools; and in that case the commissioners must make an additional levy, if necessary, to continue the schools four months.

In ascertaining whether the limit has been reached, no special taxes for special purposes, under special acts of assembly, are to be included in the calculation.

Sec. 2591. (As amended by the Laws of 1889.) School committee empowered to contract with teacher of private school; proviso.

In any school district where there may be a private school, regularly conducted for at least nine months in the year, the school committee may contract with the teacher of such private school to give instruction to all pupils between the ages of six and twenty-one years in the branches of learning taught in the public schools, as prescribed in this chapter, without charge and free of tuition; and such school committee may pay such teacher for such services out of the public school funds apportioned to the district, and the agreement as to such pay shall be arranged between the committee and teacher: *Provided*, any teacher so employed shall obtain a first-grade certificate before beginning his work, and shall from time to time make such reports as are required of other public school teachers under this chapter: *Provided further*, that the board of education of the county and the county superintendent shall have the same authority in respect to the employment and dismissal of teachers under this section and in every other respect as is conferred in other sections of the law: *And provided further*, that all contracts made under this section shall designate the length of the public school term, which shall not be less than the average length of the public school terms of the county of the preceding year.

NOTE.—This section is intended to harmonize the public and the private school interests, but it does not permit the pupils of any one district to be divided among the different private schools that may be located within its limits. The general law provides that districts must be laid off and definite territorial lines established and a public school-house

provided, at which all the pupils within such lines are to attend school. If, however, the committee think best, they can employ the principal of a permanently established private school to teach all the pupils of the district, following the spirit and the letter of this section.

The object of the above section is not to destroy the *public* school, but to make it better.

Sec. 2592. Misdemeanor to wilfully disturb any school, etc.

Every person who shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any public or private school, or any meeting lawfully and peacefully held for the purpose of literary and scientific improvement, either within or without the place where such meeting or school is held, or injure any school building, or deface any school furniture, apparatus or other school property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to, or procure the same to be done, any school-house, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or county jail, and may also be fined in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2593. (As amended by the Laws of 1885, chapter 54, Laws of 1893.) State superintendent of public instruction authorized to employ clerk; his salary, how paid.

The state superintendent of public instruction is authorized to employ a clerk at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, which shall be paid monthly by the state treasurer, on the warrant of the auditor, out of any funds which may be in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 652 of The Code, as amended by the Laws of 1889. Commissioners and county boards of education may punish, etc.

The board of commissioners and the county board of education of each county shall have power to punish for contempt, for any disorderly conduct or disturbance tending to interrupt them in the transaction of their official business.

Sec. 2654 of The Code, as amended by the Laws of 1889.

In every township, or in every city or town, one-third of the freeholders therein may apply by petition, in writing, to the board of commissioners of the county in which said township, city or town is situated, asking that an annual tax be levied for the support of one or more graded schools therein, whereupon, on or before the next regular meeting of said board, but not oftener than once a year, they shall order that the question, whether such tax shall be levied, be submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of such township, city or town, at the different wards and election precincts therein, as prescribed in the chapter entitled "Elections regulated."

Sec. 2655.

In case a majority of the qualified voters at such election are in favor of such tax, the same shall be levied and appropriated in such township, city or town, in the manner prescribed for the levying and appropriation of other school taxes: *Provided*, that the taxes so levied and collected shall in no case exceed one-tenth of one per centum on the value of property and thirty cents on the poll.

NOTE.—It is hoped that many communities will avail themselves of the provisions of the above sections.

SECTIONS 12 AND 13 OF CHAPTER 214, LAWS OF 1893, IS PUBLISHED BELOW FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE GUIDANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICERS.

SECTION 12. The county superintendents of health, or the board of health in the several cities and towns where organized, otherwise the authorities of said cities or towns, shall cause a record to be kept of all reports received in pursuance of the preceding sections, and such records shall contain the names of all persons who are sick, the localities in which they live, the diseases with which they are affected, together with the date and names of all persons reporting any such cases. The boards of health of cities and towns wherever organized, and where not the mayors of the same, and in other cases the county superintendent of health, shall give the school committee of the city or town, the principals of private schools and the superintendent of public instruction of the county, when the schools are in session, notice of all such cases of contagious diseases reported to them according to the provisions of this act. A failure to perform this duty for twenty-four hours after the receipt of the notice shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject the delinquent upon conviction to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 13. The school committees of public schools, superintendents of graded schools and the principals of private schools shall not allow any pupil to attend the school under their control while any member of the household to which said pupil belongs is sick of either small-pox, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever or cholera, or during a period of two weeks after the death, recovery or removal of such sick person; and any pupil coming from such household shall be required to present to the teacher of the school the pupil desires to attend a certificate from the attending physician, city health officer or county superintendent of health of the facts necessary to entitle him to

admission in accordance with the above regulations. A wilful failure on the part of any school committee to perform the duty required in this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall subject each and every member of the same to a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, that the instructions in accordance with the provisions of this section given to the teachers of the schools within twenty-four hours after the receipt of each and every notice shall be deemed performance of duty on the part of the school committee. Any teacher of a public school and any principal of a private school failing to carry out the requirements of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SECTIONS OF CHAPTER 174, LAWS OF 1885, WHICH ARE NOT EMBODIED IN THE SECTIONS OF THE CODE AS PRINTED IN THIS PAMPHLET.

SECTION 24. The principal or superintendent of every school supported in whole or part by public funds shall report to the state superintendent at such time and in such form as he may direct.

SEC. 25. (*As amended by section 18, chapter 199, Laws 1889.*) The treasurer of the county board of education shall, on the last Saturday of each month, attend at the office of the county board of education for the purpose of paying school orders (provided, that in those counties where the sheriff is *ex-officio* treasurer of the county he shall not be required to attend his office on the last Saturday in each month); but this shall not be construed to prevent the payment of orders at other times; and he shall be allowed for compensation as treasurer of the school fund such sum as the board of education may allow him, not to exceed two per centum of his vouchers paid on orders of school committees.

SEC. 26. (*As amended by section 17, chapter 199, Laws 1889.*) No contracts for teachers' salaries shall be made during any fiscal year for a larger amount of money than is actually to the credit of the respective districts for that year, and no committee shall give an order unless the money to pay it is actually to the credit of the district.

SEC. 27. The secretary of state shall furnish a copy of The Code and of the laws to each county board of education.

SEC. 28. No change of districts shall be made until full information is laid before the county board of education, showing the shape, size, boundaries and school population of all the districts affected by the change. Unless for extraordinary geographical reasons, no change of district lines shall be made that will constitute any district with less than sixty-five children of school age; and the county board shall provide, as far as practicable, that no district shall contain less than that number of children of school age. The county board shall furnish plans and require the committees to construct comfortable houses, with a view to permanency and enlargement as the increasing population may demand. The county board shall, in all matters, obey the requirements of the state board of education and the state superintendent.

NOTE.—This section does not require the counties to be redistricted. If changes of district lines are made, however, full information must be laid before the board to enable them to act intelligently. In making new districts or changing lines, no district can be made, or *left*, with less than sixty-five children of school age, unless on account of extraordinary geographical reasons, such as the intervention of dangerous rivers or creeks; the large territory that, in some sparsely populated sections, would be required to include sixty-five pupils, etc.

Let the county boards of education, the committees and the people work together, in the respective counties, to build comfortable houses, *furnish them well*, and make their location permanent; then our system will be much more effective for good.

CHAPTER 199, LAWS 1889.

(Sections are omitted which are embodied in the sections of The Code as printed in this pamphlet.)

SECTION 1. That the fiscal school year shall begin on the first day of July and close on the thirtieth day of June next succeeding.

SEC. 2. That the term of office of the county boards of education holding office at the date of the passage of this act shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (1889), and thereafter the regular term of office of these boards shall begin on the first day of July and be two years; but the boards shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. That the term of office of the county superintendents holding office at the date of the passage of this act shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, and after that date the terms of office of the superintendents shall be two years from the first day of July of the year of their election; but the superintendents shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. That the bond of the treasurer of the county board of education shall be approved by the board of county commissioners, and they shall bring action for any breach thereof, and on their failure to bring such action, it may be brought by the county board of education, or in the name of the state on the relation of any tax-payer. The said bond shall be separate, not including liabilities for other funds, and shall be in double the amount of school funds which he may receive or which were received by his predecessor during the previous year.

SEC. 5. That the treasurer shall balance his accounts on the thirtieth day of June, instead of on the thirtieth day of November, as now required by section two thousand five hundred and fifty-six of The Code.

SEC. 6. That section two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight of The Code is repealed.

SEC. 8. That whenever the sheriff or other collecting officer pays over moneys to the treasurer of the board of education, he shall designate the items as indicated in section two thousand five hundred and sixty of The Code, as amended by this act, and these items shall be stated in the receipts given by the treasurer.

SEC. 9. That the auditor of the state shall include on the form which he furnishes to the board of county commissioners, and on which the tax-lists are to be made out, separate columns for school poll-tax and school property tax, in one of which columns shall be entered the total poll-tax levied by the general assembly and the county authorities for schools due by each tax-payer, and in the other the total property tax levied by the general assembly and the county authorities for schools due by each tax-payer. The auditor's form shall likewise show, in separate columns, the white and colored polls, and in separate columns the property of whites and colored, and the list-taker's form shall be arranged accordingly.

SEC. 10. That partial third-grade certificates are hereby abolished. No examination of teachers shall be held on days other than those named in the school law for that purpose, unless the applicant was prevented from attending at the regular time on account of sickness, or unless the school interests would, in the judgment of the superintendent, suffer by delaying the examination to the regular day; and for each examination not made on the regular days the applicant shall pay the superintendent one dollar (\$1.00), which shall be turned over to the treasurer and placed to the credit of the general school fund of the county.

SEC. 11. That for immoral conduct or other conduct unbecoming a teacher, the county superintendent shall have power to revoke any certificate given by a county superintendent; and for the same cause, and for other causes dam-

aging to the school interests, and satisfactory to himself, he may, with the approval of the chairman of the board of education, discontinue any school and pay the teacher to the date of such discontinuance.

SEC. 12. That teachers may be qualified to their orders by any person authorized to administer an oath.

SEC. 13. That the report of the county superintendent to the state superintendent, now required to be made on the first Monday in December, shall be made on the first Monday in July.

SEC. 14. That the census now required to be taken on or before the first day of November shall be taken on or before the first day of June, and on failure to receive it before the first Monday in July, the county superintendent shall take the census of the preceding year as the basis of his report to the state superintendent.

SEC. 19. That on the first Monday of July the board of education, county superintendent, and treasurer shall meet at the office of the board and settle all the business of the preceding fiscal year. The board shall, on that day, examine the reports of the treasurer and county superintendent, which are required to be made to the state superintendent, and, if found correct, shall direct them to be forwarded.

SEC. 20. That should any day specified in this act on which any duty should be performed fall on Sunday, such duty shall be performed on the day following.

SEC. 21. That the register of deeds shall furnish to the board of education, as soon as the tax-lists are made out, an abstract of said lists, showing, in separate columns, the total amount of poll-tax borne on said lists, and also the total amount of property tax borne on the same, and shall furnish such other information from his office as the county board of education may from time to time require.

SEC. 22. That the books recommended by the state board of education, in accordance with section two thousand five hundred and thirty-nine, shall be used in all public schools

of the state, and the state board of education shall have discretion to recommend more than one series on such subjects as they may deem it desirable.

SEC. 24. That as far as practicable the county board shall require all schools to be in session at the same time, and no school shall be in session at the close of the fiscal year.

SEC. 26. That if the term of office of any treasurer shall expire on the thirtieth day of November during any fiscal school year, or if for any reason he shall hold office beyond the thirtieth of November and not for the whole of the current fiscal school year, he shall, at the time he goes out of office, file with the county board of education and with his successor a report, itemized as required by section 2560 of The Code as amended by this act, covering the receipts and disbursements for that part of the fiscal school year from the thirtieth of June preceding to the time at which he turns over the office to his successor, and his successor shall include in his report to the state superintendent the receipts and disbursements for the current fiscal school year.

SEC. 27. That each treasurer of the county board of education, on going out of office, shall deposit in the office of the board of education of his county his books in which are kept his school accounts, and all records and blanks pertaining to his office.

SEC. 38. The clerks of all criminal courts shall furnish, immediately upon the close of the term, to the board of education of the county a detailed statement of fines, forfeitures and penalties which go to the school fund that have been imposed or which have accrued during the terms. Any clerk failing to comply with the duties herein prescribed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 39 That the county board of education are authorized to purchase fuel and stationery, and to pay other necessary expenses which they may incur in the discharge of their official duties.

SEC. 40. That the conductor of any county institute, acting with the county superintendent, may hold examinations and grant first-grade certificates, which shall be signed by both, and shall be valid for three years, subject to revocation by the chairman of the board of education and county superintendent of any county for immorality, incompetency and other reasons satisfactory to themselves, of which they shall be the judges, and such certificates may be made valid in any county by indorsement of the superintendent thereof.

SEC. 41. That in addition to the requirement for obtaining a first-grade certificate, as now provided by section 2566 of The Code, as amended by Laws of 1885, the applicant must, from and after one year from the ratification of this act, stand a satisfactory examination upon some books on school economy and theory and practice of teaching, to be selected by the state superintendent of public instruction.

NOTE.—The superintendent has selected Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching in compliance with this section. See *Appendix* for arrangements for purchasing the book.

SEC. 42. That in determining the right of any child to attend the white or colored schools, the rule laid down in section 1810 of The Code, regulating marriages, shall be followed.

SEC. 47. By and with the consent of the county board of education, the committees of two or more contiguous districts in any city or town may, by a majority vote of the committee in each district, employ a practical teacher, who shall be known as the superintendent of the public schools of said districts, and he shall perform all the duties of the county superintendent as to said districts, and shall make to the county superintendent all reports that may be necessary to enable him to make his reports to the state superintendent.

SEC. 48. That all laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 49. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 11th day of March, A. D. 1889.

CHAPTER 200, LAWS 1889.

AN ACT TO ABOLISH THE WHITE NORMAL SCHOOLS OF THE STATE, AND TO PROVIDE FOR HOLDING COUNTY INSTITUTES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact :

SECTION 1. That the eight normal schools heretofore established for the whites are hereby abolished, and the four thousand dollars (\$4,000) heretofore appropriated to said schools is hereby appropriated for the purpose of holding county institutes and conducting examinations of teachers, and for such other work for the instruction of teachers as may be deemed advisable in the various counties of the state.

SEC. 2. That the state board of education shall make all needful rules and regulations, and shall provide for the holding of the institutes in all the counties of the state as often as practicable, and the money to defray expenses shall be paid as the said state board of education may direct out of the fund appropriated by this act.

NOTE.—The four thousand dollars appropriated by sections 1 and 2, above, was by section 8 of chapter 139, Laws of 1891, taken from the maintenance of the institute work provided for in this chapter and applied to the support of "The Normal and Industrial School," for white girls, at Greensboro, N. C. Hence, the institute work cannot be prosecuted under this chapter, except by such funds as may be donated for the purpose by the general agent of the Peabody fund, or by others so disposed. When so donated and conductors are appointed, the general provisions of this chapter are applicable, and counties in which institutes may be held are bound by the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the county superintendent to assist in the institute work, and the county board of education shall provide a suitable building and defray all expenses except the salary and traveling expenses of the instructors employed by the state board.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all white public school teachers of the county in which the institute is held to attend continuously the sessions of said institute, and on failure so

to do, without satisfactory reasons, they shall not be certified as teachers for the ensuing year; and in case an institute is held while the schools are in session in any county, they shall be suspended during the session of the institute.

SEC. 5. At the close or during the sessions of every institute, the conductor thereof, in connection with the county superintendent, shall hold written examinations of all public school teachers, white and colored, who may apply, and shall grant first and second grade certificates, which shall be signed by both and be good for three years in the county in which the institute is held, and in any other county of the state, when endorsed by the county superintendent thereof; but the said certificates shall be subject to revocation by any county superintendent for immoral conduct.

SEC. 6. The state superintendent may, in his discretion, send out from his office questions for the examinations of teachers, which, when sent, shall be used by the county superintendents in their regular examinations, as specified in the public school law.

SEC. 7. 'This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 11th day of March, A. D. 1889.

CHAPTER 169, LAWS 1891.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE NATURE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND NARCOTICS, AND OF THEIR EFFECT UPON THE HUMAN SYSTEM, IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and special instruction as to their effect upon the human system in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools in the State of North Carolina, and shall be studied and

taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text-books in the hands of the pupils, and orally in case of pupils unable to read, and shall be taught by all teachers and studied by all pupils in all schools in this state supported wholly, or in part, by public money.

SEC. 2. That the text-books used for the instruction to be given in the preceding section for primary and intermediate grades shall give at least one-fourth of their space to the consideration of the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and the text-books used in the higher grades of the public schools shall give at least twenty pages to the consideration of this subject.

SEC. 3. That no certificate to teach in the public schools in this state shall hereafter be granted to any applicant who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effect upon the human system in connection with the several divisions of the subject of relative physiology and hygiene.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the first section of this act to enforce the provisions of this act, and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent, or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified by this act for all pupils in each and every school under his control and supervision shall be removed from office, and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the first day of August, 1891.

In the general assembly read three times, and ratified this the 27th day of February, 1891.

NOTE.—The county superintendents will examine the teachers as required by this statute and issue certificates upon the same basis of grading as is required by the general law as to other branches.

CHAPTER 372, LAWS 1893.

* AN ACT TO CERTIFY AS TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE STATE THE GRADUATES OF PEABODY NORMAL COLLEGE OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the graduates from Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tennessee, in the degree of Licentiate of Instruction, and any higher degrees conferred by said institution, shall be recognized in this state as certified for life as teachers in any and all public schools.

SEC. 2. That this privilege is subject to revocation by the state superintendent of public instruction, or by the state board of education, at his or their discretion, for cause.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 6th day of March, A. D. 1893.

NOTE.—Any conduct which would be good cause for revoking a certificate granted to a teacher by a county superintendent of public instruction, would be good cause for revoking the privilege granted by this act. Any county superintendent or county board of education having knowledge of such conduct by any graduate of said college, teaching in the state, will report the same, with proper proofs, to the state superintendent, or to the state board of education.

CHAPTER 69, LAWS 1893.

AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION TO SECURE INFORMATION AS TO THE NUMBER OF DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND CHILDREN IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact :

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public instruction to require of the school committee of the various school districts in enumerating the number of school children, to make a statement in the report of the number of deaf, dumb and blind between the ages of six and twenty-one years, designating the race and sex, and the address of the parent or guardian of said children; and the county superintendents of public instruction are hereby required to furnish such information to the principals of the deaf, dumb and blind institutions, and the superintendent of public instruction, in preparing blanks as directed in The Code, section three thousand three hundred and seventy, shall include questions and answers to which will furnish the information aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 2d day of February, A. D. 1893.



APPENDIX—LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS, ETC.

Section 2539 of the school law requires the state board of education to recommend a series of text-books to be used in the public schools for a term of three years and until otherwise ordered; and section 22, chapter 199, Laws 1889, makes the use of the books so recommended *compulsory* in all the public schools of the state.

The contracts with the publishers require them to furnish the books to pupils at the *cash retail* price given opposite each book mentioned in the list below, and to make convenient arrangements to keep them for sale in all the counties.

The following is the list as now revised, with the names of the publishers:

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.	<i>Contract Price.</i>
Holmes' First Reader, new edition	\$.15
Holmes' Second Reader, new edition .....	.25
Holmes' Third Reader, new edition .....	.40
Holmes' Fourth Reader, new edition .....	.50
Holmes' Fifth Reader, new edition .....	.72
Holmes' New History of the U. S.	1.00
Maury's Elementary Geography .....	.55
Maury's Revised Manual of Geography, N. C. edition	1.25
Maury's Revised Physical Geography	1.20
Sanford's Primary Analytical Arithmetic .....	.20
Sanford's Intermediate Analytical Arithmetic .....	.36
Sanford's Common School Analytical Arithmetic .....	.64
Sanford's Higher Analytical Arithmetic .....	.85
Sanford's Elementary Algebra	1.00
THE J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.	
Worcester's Primary Dictionary .....	.48
Worcester's New School Dictionary .....	.80
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary	1.40
Worcester's Academic Dictionary	1.50
Worcester's Octavo Dictionary	3.40
E. H. BUTLER & CO.	
Goodrich's Child History U. S. ....	.60
THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.	
Stephens' History of the U. S.	1.08
AMERICAN BOOK CO.	
McGuffey's Revised Eclectic Primer .....	.10
Harvey's Revised Elementary Grammar and Composition .....	.45
Harvey's Revised English Grammar .....	.70
Eclectic Copy-Books (Elementary). Per doz. ....	.80
Eclectic Copy-Books. Per doz.	1.08
Swinton's Language Primer .....	.28

A. WILLIAMS & CO.LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN.

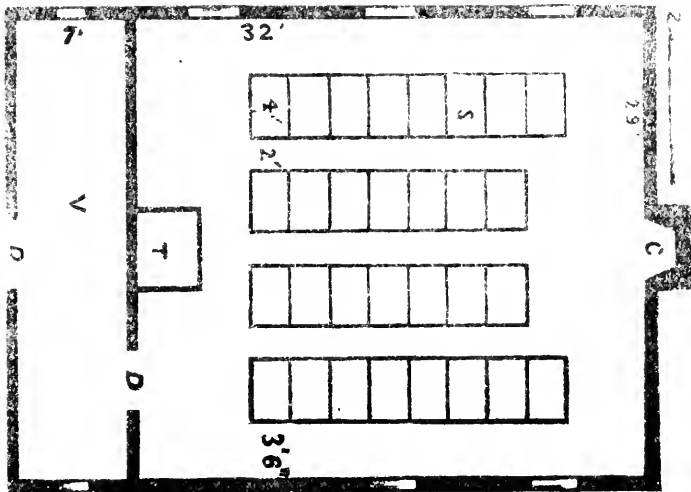
A reasonable profit to merchants is provided for on condition that they buy for cash and sell to the children at the *list contract price for cash*, and the University Publishing Co. will furnish blanks for the conveni-

ence of the merchants in making orders. The boards of education and the county superintendents should secure book-dealers in the different sections of their counties, so that the books may be within easy reach of the children.

Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Raleigh, N. C., have also agreed to sell the books to dealers on favorable terms, and they will also furnish order blanks.

"The North Carolina Spelling-Book" and "Williams' Reader for Beginners," published by Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, N. C., were adopted with the understanding that the publishers did not wish these books to displace any books on the state list, and did not wish to have the school law requiring the use of books recommended by the state board of education to be enforced as to the "North Carolina Spelling-Book" and "Williams' Reader for Beginners," but they desired that any teacher who found a place for these books in a public school might have permission to use them in such place and not to displace other books. They agreed to place the books in the depository with the University Publishing Co., New York, at the prices named in the list.

It will therefore be convenient to obtain the books, and a reasonable profit being provided, there ought to be no difficulty in securing merchants to keep them on sale.



This diagram shows the plan and size of a convenient school-room for 60 pupils seated at double desks. The school-room proper is 32 feet by 29 feet.

A full-sized double desk occupies a floor space equal to 4 feet in front by 2½ feet in rear. The side aisles are 3½ feet wide; inside aisles 2 feet; rear aisle 3½ feet.

Double desks should be placed in every school-house. If the money is not in hand to purchase such as are offered by dealers in school furniture, very inexpensive ones can be made out of boards by any carpenter. Every pupil should not only have a comfortable seat, but every seat ought to have attached to it a writing-desk and a shelf for books.

The plan of the house is easily understood, and bill of lumber can be made out by any workman. It contemplates five (5) windows in main room and two in the vestibule.

C represents location of chimney.

D represents location of doors.

T represents location of teacher.

V represents vestibule, which it is very desirable to have as a place to deposit hats, cloaks, etc.

S represents spaces occupied by the double desks, 4 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The height of story should not be less than 12 feet: each of the windows in the school-room should contain a glass surface of not less than 6 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and should be placed not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor.

A chimney and fireplace are advised. The cost is not much more than the cost of a flue running through the roof, and the chimney is much safer. Besides, the chimney is very valuable as a ventilator, and it affords the draft for stove connections, if heating by stove is preferred. The chimney should be built with a separate flue for stove.

In case a stove is used, it should be surrounded, or partly surrounded, by sheet iron to protect the pupils who sit near it from too great direct heat.

THE BOX FRAME is the simplest and cheapest style of building a house of sawed lumber, but it is not so comfortable as the ordinary framed house, weather-boarded and ceiled or plastered. The latter is specially recommended, because the ceiling or plastering furnishes excellent surface for blackboard. Perhaps most districts will find *ceiling* cheaper.

The house should be located so that the chimney will be at the *east end*. If it is so located, there will be three windows on the *north* and only two on the *south*, and all favorably placed for pleasant lighting. There are other obvious reasons for placing the house *east and west*.

At a few dollars more expense, the vestibule can be cut into two rooms, one of which may be used for male and the other for female pupils. It is desirable to have at least one private room. This arrangement will require two entrance doors instead of one.

By a little crowding 64 or 68 pupils can be accommodated in a house of this size. If more room is needed, all that is required is to extend the length of the house. Every $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of extension will make room for 4 desks and 8 pupils.

If it is found desirable to have another room to accommodate more pupils and an assistant teacher, it can be conveniently added to the *east*

end of the house, and the same chimney can be used for stove connections.

But whatever variations from this plan may be deemed advisable, it must ever be remembered that *every pupil must have a comfortable seat and writing facilities connected therewith*. All good methods now recognize that little children must use slates and learn to write while they are learning to spell and read in the elementary books.

FORM OF CONTRACT WITH TEACHER.

This memorandum of an agreement, entered into this.....day of....., 18....., between.....,,, committeemen for District No....., race, of.....county, N. C., and.....a teacher holding a.....grade certificate. Witnesseth: That the committee aforesaid agree to employ.....as a teacher of the public school indistrict for.....race of.....county, N. C., and to pay him at the rate of.....dollars per school month while he is conducting said school. And the said.....agrees faithfully to perform all the duties of a public school teacher in said district, and to keep a register according to law, and return it to the school committee at the close of the term.

It is understood that this contract is made subject to the limitations and conditions of the public school law. The length of the term shall be.....months, but the school shall close whenever the apportionment is exhausted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands the day and date above written.

..... }
 } Committee.
 }

Signed in duplicate, each }
 party keeping a copy. { Teacher.

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